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Knowledge is Power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good Newspaper.

A Day's Work

There is a big difference between what different men bring to pass in a day.

One man plans his work while another man putters. One man keeps steadily at it while another man is always looking off or sitting down or going for a drink so that he really puts in about half of the time.

And these puttering shirking men never enjoy their work.

But we have seen some good workmen, men with skill and patience. Such men are popular, successful, happy. Whether you are working for yourself or for another do not think you are doing a good thing when you shirk!

French Wives

A large number of our soldiers are marrying French wives. There are several reasons for this. One is that the French girls are the only girls in sight, and another is that they are good looking.

But a large reason is that they are more ready to be real wives than some suffrage spoiled girls of America and England. The suffrage propaganda says that men are not to be trusted. Fathers, brothers, husbands and sons will not look out for the political and legal interests of daughters, wives and mothers, but the women must take the ballot into their own hands. The woman has her special sphere and honor in the home, but the man has no corresponding sphere and honor of his own. A logical suffragist girl can enter into relations of "armed neutrality" with a man, but she cannot give him the special place and honor which she expects him to give her. But the French girls, like the old fashioned American and English girls, are ready to enter into the blessed old fashioned relation of husband and wife.

Berea's Forward Steps

The Trustees of Berea College had a special meeting this week, which brought many very eminent men to our little town.

The chief actions were taking steps for reducing the College debt, appointing and reappointing important workers for the coming year, and arranging for a Summer School which will really be a full term with many special attractions.

The mountains need a good summer school. They need a school which will adapt its instruction to mountain conditions, and at which the expenses will not be too great for the teachers in the country schools and in the new high schools that are springing up. Hurrah for the great Berea Summer School!

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Seemingly convinced that, by some means not yet revealed, the opposition of a large part of the American senate can be overcome, the peace delegates in Paris went ahead last week with the work of welding the treaty and the league of nations plan. President Wilson declared there was no intention of handling the two matters separately, and in this he was supported by others of the leaders. It was admitted that the league plan would have to be amended in various particulars, and that the American delegates had made up their minds to accept a certain limited number of changes. Perhaps it was believed these alterations, which probably will not be at all radical, would satisfy the objecting senators. Their attitude and language do not tend to justify that belief.

Some of the correspondents in Paris fear that insistence on joining the covenant of the league with the peace treaty will delay the latter. Others, equally well informed, assert that the difficulties will be speedily removed, intimating that the principles of the league, in so far as they have been generally accepted, will be incorporated in the treaty and that differences of opinion regarding specific parts of the covenant will be recognized and discussion of them left to a later date. Thus, they think, President Wilson and the supporters of his plan will be satisfied and the opposition in America and elsewhere placated.

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A good newspaper in the community makes for better business, better morals, and better living conditions in every respect. Subscribe for your home paper.

The specific changes demanded by the opposing senators have not been made public except in a scattering way, but a courier is on his way to Paris bearing a lengthy statement for the French and British press prepared by Senator Poindexter. The senators intend to escape any possible cable censorship by sending all their communications by courier. Meanwhile they are defending their stand before the American public in speeches and debates, the most interesting of the latter being between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard university. Lodge said he favored a league of nations, but not the covenant as presented. He declared the whole treaty should be redrafted, but did not believe that would be done in Paris. Senator Reed violently attacked the league plan in a speech before the Missouri legislature, whereupon fifty Democratic members of that body formally demanded his resignation. That is a fair sample of the intolerance displayed by the strongest partisans of both sides in the dispute.

Several rather startling suggestions have been made by the senators who are fighting the Wilson plan. Lenroot of Wisconsin proposes that the senate adopt a resolution declaring the war with Germany terminated and then proceed to formulate a peace treaty. Calder of New York wishes congress, as soon as it is convened, to instruct the American delegates how they should proceed.

(Continued on Page Five)

On Thursday all the neutral nations that desired to present views concerning the league of nations were heard by the subcommittee of the commission on the league, of which Lord Robson and elsewhere placated.

The Farm column offers some valuable suggestions this week. Read them.

Advertising pays in The Citizen. Try our "Want and For Sale" column for advertising.

Read our new serial: "The Man With a Country," to begin next week. It will stir your patriotism.

Stephens & Muncy are talking of lime fertilizer in their ad. this week. Now is the time to lay in a stock.

Readers of "The Light in the Clearing" do not want to miss an issue, and it is only one of the many good things in The Citizen.

Kentucky News

Capt. King Swope, director of the Victory Loan Speakers' Bureau in the 58 counties comprising the Lexington area, has announced that soldiers who saw active service would head the speakers in every county and that the campaign in each county will open with a reception for returned soldiers.

One hundred and twenty-six business men attended a banquet in Danville, March 14, to celebrate the successful completion of the Centre College endowment campaign in Danville and Boyle county. Within three days \$103,521 was subscribed by Boyle county people.

Lexington's W. C. T. U. will join hands with the national organization Tuesday in a jubilee drive for a million members and a million dollars. The campaign will begin Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Lexington's quota being fixed at \$7,000 and 500 members.

Judge J. D. Carroll, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Governor, wants a platform convention before the primary. He has written a letter to Judge Hardin, setting forth his views.

A recent letter from a member of the 323rd Field Signal Battalion in

U. S. News

In an address read at a banquet given in his honor in San Francisco by Tamekichi Ohta, Japanese Consul General, Baron Shimpei Goto, former Civil Governor of Formosa and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, pledged the loyal friendship of Japan to the United States and expressed the hope that President Wilson "can carry out the scheme of safeguarding the democracy of the world."

Six officers of the navy and one of the Marine Corps have been assigned to the trans-Atlantic section of the offices of the Director of Naval Aviation to duty in connection with the preparation of plans for the flight across the Atlantic Ocean which is to be undertaken by a big sea plane of the N-C type.

Recognition of the Lenine-Trotsky Government by the United States and the Allies was urged by Col. Raymond Robins, former head of the American Red Cross Mission to Russia, in an address in New York before the League of Free Nations Association.

It was reported that the consensus of packers and representatives of the Food Administration in conference at Chicago was in favor of fixing a maximum price of not more

CLEARING THE HARBOR OF OSTEND



Divers at work clearing up the remains of a sunken dredger block ship that the British used in blocking up Ostend harbor during the war so that the U-boats could not get out.

the area of Bordeaux, France, states that the 323rd, in which there are 194 men of the old 113th Field Signal Battalion, formerly the Lexington Signal Corps, was the only field signal battalion in the review before General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, held March 2.

Eight Lexington churches holding revival services were unanimous in declaring Sunday to be the most successful day since the simultaneous revival services opened about a week ago. The weather Sunday was unusually good and drew large crowds to the places of worship, taxing in many instances, the capacity of the churches.

Dr. David White, of the United States Geological Survey, has been in conference with J. E. Barton, Commissioner of Geology and Forestry, concerning a survey to be made in this State of the Mississippi formation. Dr. Charles Butts, of the United States Geological Survey, will be in charge of the work and will be laid on locating desirable road materials, agricultural limestone and potash.

Lieut. Col. H. H. Denhardt arrived in Bowling Green, March 24, after nine months' service in France. Relative to his prospective race for the Democratic nomination for Governor, Lieutenant Colonel Denhardt will not make any statement for several days, and until after he has had time to look in the situation and confer with friends.

A statement of much importance regarding Camp Henry Knox was made at Camp Zachary Taylor by Maj. Gen. William A. Snow of Washington, chief of artillery for the

than \$18, and more probably \$17.50, for hogs. It was said that no official announcement would be made until the question had been submitted to Washington.

Definite decision by the War Department to purchase fifteen original cantonment sites for use as permanent military camps was announced by Acting Secretary Crowell. He said also that a general policy the so-called National Guard camps would be abandoned, with the exception of Camp Kearney, Calif., and Sevier, S. C.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a member of New York Public Health Council, gave his views regarding Lethargic encephalitis, the disease which recently has appeared in various parts of the United States and Canada. Doctor Flexner studied the disease abroad.

"For the present the disease should be viewed as of unknown causation," he said. "Its relation to other diseases, namely influenza and infantile paralysis, is merely conjectural. It is highly important that suspected cases of lethargic encephalitis shall be studied, both clinically and pathologically, with as much care as possible."

The official communique of the international labor legislation commission of the Peace Conference issued recently, embodies the decision of the commission to recommend that the first meeting of the international labor conference be held at Washington in October.

"The twenty-first and twenty-second meetings of the commission on international labor legislation took place under the presidency of

WAR PROPOSED ON ENTENTE

REINS IN SOCIALIST GRASP—ARMED ALLIANCE IS SOUGHT WITH RUSSIAN REDS,

As Karolyi Yields Rule To Radical Elements—Seizure of Estates and Mines Authorized—Solidarity With Lenine Soviets Announced.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Berlin.—Hungarian communists have disarmed Entente troops occupying Budapest. News to this effect has just been telegraphed by the Vienna Correspondence Bureau.

London.—The Budapest Government is reported to be signing a proclamation acknowledging a state of war between Hungary and the Entente, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Vienna. The dispatch adds that the Czechoslovak Government is preparing to issue a mobilization order.

Copenhagen.—The new Hungarian Government has proclaimed solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government and an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia sought, according to a dispatch from Budapest, the proclamation of the new Hungarian Government follows:

"The proletariat of Hungary has taken all power in its own hands. By the decision of the Paris conference to occupy Hungary the provisioning of revolutionary Hungary becomes utterly impossible. Under these circumstances the sole means open for the Hungarian Government is a dictatorship of the proletariat.

"Legislative, executive and political authority will be exercised by a dictatorship of the workers, peasants and soldiers' councils. The revolutionary government council will begin forthwith work for the realization of communist socialism. The council decrees the socialization of large estates, mines, big industries, banks and transport lines, declares complete solidarity with the Russian Soviet Government and others to contract an armed alliance with the proletariat of Russia."

ATTEMPT TO GET U. S. TRADE

European Firms Trying to Eliminate American Competition in Cuba.

Washington, March 24.—Business interests in Cuba have informed commercial representatives of this government that European firms are making strong efforts to eliminate American competition in certain lines, especially canned fruit, canned meats and fish, cheese and woolen goods, by affording greater credit facilities. Spain, especially, was said to be seeking to regain lost prestige in the island republic, peninsula products being offered at attractive prices because cheaper labor offset the advantages to the United States under the reciprocity treaty.

YANK WARSHIPS AT JAMAICA

Kingston Gives Cordial Welcome to Sailors on Way to Canal Zone—U. S. Fleet at Porto Rico.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 24.—United States warships Supply, Splice, Palmer and Allegheny arrived here from Guantanamo to take on supplies. Five seaplanes also arrived from Guantanamo, and the monitor Shawmut is expected. The American seamen were given a cordial reception by the citizens and a baseball game is being arranged. The vessels are expected to leave for the canal zone on Tuesday. San Juan, P. R., March 22.—Eleven United States torpedo boat destroyers, seven submarines and a mother ship have arrived here.

LOOT CAR OF \$200,000 SILKS

Express Thieves Overlook \$40,000 Package of Furs at Niagara Falls, Ont.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 24.—Theft of \$200,000 worth of furs and silks from an express car on the way from New York to Toronto was discovered when the car was found looted and with doors open in the Grand Trunk yards here. Officials of the Canadian and American Express companies said the thieves had overlooked a small package of furs valued at \$40,000.

Increase of Fares Opposed. Evansville, Ind.—At a mass meeting called to protest against the request of the public utilities company to be permitted to raise the street-car fares here from five to six cents, resolutions were unanimously passed against the proposition. The resolutions also opposed the threat of the company to install one-man cars.

Cardinal Is Dead. Rome.—Cardinal Cassietta, Bishop of Frascati and librarian of the Holy Roman Church, is dead.

World News

The general attitude toward a League of Nations is improving. Criticism of the provisions of the proposed plan has led to some expressions of willingness to change objectionable articles, and the apparent uncompromising opposition is yielding to a more tolerant point of view. Constructive criticism has now begun to appear and the merits and errors are more clearly marked.

The debate on the League of Nations between Senator Lodge and President Lowell of Harvard has attracted world wide attention. The speakers were well matched, the audience was an inspiring one, and the arguments were representative of the two views held by the opposing speakers. In general it may be said they were not so far apart in their position as at first seemed.

The Bolsheviks of Russia have been making some notable advances during the week that are causing anxiety in the council of the allied nations. They have gained considerable control in the great grain producing Ukraine and are advancing on Odessa. A force has started from Constantinople to stop the advance as the effect would be peculiarly bad at this time when the peace treaty is nearly ready.

The problem of an outlet to the sea for Poland is another threatening affair of the week. The Poles have set their hearts on having Danzig, on the Baltic Sea, and the Germans are determined that they shall not have it. Already Germany has made some moves that are in violation of the armistice. An outlet for Poland has been one of the things which she has been led to expect.

The Japanese Consul-General to Canada has spoken in favor of the points emphasized by Minister Ishii, the ambassador to the United States. The Japanese statesmen deny that their country would object to limitations on emigration or that it would be a cause of war. They insist, however, on a limitation that is economic in its character and not racial. The Japanese are very sensitive about discrimination along racial lines.

A report is again in circulation that Japan desires a foothold in Mexico and is laying plans for the colonization of Lower California. The California senators are most disturbed about this and are pushing the plan for purchase which has been before Congress for some time. Previous reports of this kind have been denied and the real facts are hard to get at.

There seems to be growing opposition in the Peace Congress at Paris to the union of Austria with Germany. Such a union would certainly make of Germany a much stronger state but it would be in accordance with the principle of nationality as there is not a great difference between Germans and Austrians. The conquests of Italy, moreover, have interfered with the Austrian outlet to the sea and renders her independent existence much less satisfactory to her.

The policy of President Carranza in Mexico seems hard to understand. A renewal of the decree placing a heavy tax on oil production seems to be aimed at the foreign producers. The alienation of England and the United States at this time would make it hard for Mexico to get that recognition among the nations of the world which it would seem her interests would demand. Some justice, however, is to be found in the opposition to a dominating foreign influence in Mexico.

It has been suggested that if the United States is to accept a protectorate in countries at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea it would be fitting that she should be placed in control of Palestine. In fact the matter has gone so far that names of men suitable for service there have been discussed. There are now in Palestine several prominent Americans who went in the cause of the Red Cross and other relief work who are qualified for the office of governor.

School News from Various Departments

DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE REV. C. S. KNIGHT

A good-bye dinner was given to the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Knight in Boone Tavern last Friday evening. The members of the Normal faculty with their wives were present. Dean McAllister acted as toastmaster for the occasion, and speeches were given by the faculty in honor of Mr. Knight. Miss Boatright spoke as one who had known Mr. Knight probably better than any other on the faculty. Miss Bowersox spoke of her friendship with Mrs. Knight. Mr. Van Hook represented the student body and expressed their sorrow and good wishes. Mrs. Frost told of her discovery of Mr. Knight in a small Wisconsin town.

The Banquet Hall was decorated with bouquets of flowers and was lit with candles. A very delicious menu was served with an especially dainty dessert.

FAREWELL PARTY

On Saturday evening, March 15, the Vocational girls and a number of Academy girls had a surprise farewell party on Mrs. I. M. McVey, who leaves March 26 to join her husband in Stroud, Okla., where they will make their home.

A very interesting program was enjoyed by all.

Violin Solo, Miss Mary Johnson, A Stunt, Academy Girls, Recitation, Miss Mary Sharpe, Song, Misses Deal and Curtis, Vili nSolo, Miss Mary Johnson, Solo, Miss Inez Swan.

After which all assembled in the second floor reception room where a beautiful table was decorated in pink and white, and Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Clark made a very pretty speech in presenting Mrs. McVey with a beautiful casserole, crumb tray and sugar tray.

A-Z SAYS GOODBYE TO DOCTOR MEADE

In an informal social last Monday evening the boys of Alpha Zeta and the girls of the College department said goodbye to Doctor Meade, and expressed their deep regret that he must go to duties elsewhere.

E. Hays and Miss Maud Lewis acted as spokesmen for the College boys and girls.

The evening was made extremely joyous with choice music, folk-dancing, and refreshments.

Every one retired with a poignant feeling of regret, realizing that the Meads must go, but since all knew that love which Doctor and Mrs. Mead have freely given would always stay with them, they were a smile which will never entirely wash off.

A-Z

The Alpha Zeta program last Saturday evening was a stirring one, especially for those concerned.

A special attraction of the evening was a report of current events by Mr. Swango, who said: "Current events are not the only fruits of events. Lettuce consider some hair Raisin events that have almost ebbaged the good bearing of come of our members. About the dates of these events—well, I don't think I'll mention exactly when some of them did Turnup."

And finally: In our social work we must make things happen and not allow ourselves to be dead Beels.

ACADEMY WINS AGAIN

The Academy basket ball team again defeated the College boys, in a moderately intensive game, last Monday evening, the score being 17 to 15.

The game was refereed by Mr. John Miller, the scout master, who was forced to call many fouls, especially against the Academy players.

Porter and Williams were injured by a head-on collision during the last half. Hays took the place of Porter on the College team.

Dean Matheny set a precedent by acting as Yell Master for the College.

Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. in its meeting Sunday night was favored by a visit from Mr. J. R. Rogers, who had a message for the young women from his mother.

Miss Sperry also talked to the members about the returning soldier and the Red Cross.

NORMAL GIRLS DEFEAT ACADEMY

The Normal girls' quintet won the last basket ball game of the season from the Academy girls. The game was a fight to the finish. The Normal team forged away ahead during the first half; but the Academy almost tied the score in the second half, the final count being 9 to 8. The game was featured by close guarding on both sides.

SECRETARY TINKER

W. H. Tinker, divisional secretary for the south, visited Berea this week and talked to the students of Berea in a united chapel session. He told of the great need of workers in all lands, to raise the educational and moral standards. He spoke especially of the need of doctors in the foreign countries, saying that one did not need to be a minister to be a missionary, but could do unlimited good in other professions as well.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. listened Sunday evening, to Robert Hannah, a Normal student, give a talk on "Fields for Service."

The meeting had the characteristic enthusiasm and interest of "Y" services.

The days are growing longer and the weather very agreeable for being out of doors, but young men are urged not to allow this to keep them away from the splendid meetings of the "Y."

PHI DELTA GIVES SUPPER ON CREEK

The girls of the College department, some of the visiting trustees, and teachers, were present at supper on the creek last Tuesday evening, given by Phi Delta in honor of Doctor Meade.

The Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D. D., who is an old member of P. D., spoke a few words. Doctor Meade was assured of the great esteem in which he is and always will be held by the College students.

FACULTY CLUB RECEPTION

The Faculty Club gave a delightful little reception to a number of invited guests Monday evening at their club house on Jackson street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spence and Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Hackett, three of whom were former club members before Cupid and his matrimonial alliances claimed their undivided attention.

The evening was exceedingly refreshing, both from the physical and social standpoint, as the punch bowl was overflowing and the old-time games were played which make the heart merry and laughter bubble forth.

CHAPEL NEWS

The Chapel services were combined Sunday evening into a United Chapel Service and Mr. J. R. Rogers, son of John A. R. Rogers, and trustee of Berea College, told the story of Berea which never grows old by repetition, especially when told by Mr. Rogers.

TEMPERANCE

To prove the efficiency of the "universal medicine" a friend the other day came in, armed with a bit of personal experience as proof. He was coming down with the symptoms of a severe cold, but, being a wise man, and a believer in the proverb of a stitch in time, he took "a good stiff horn of whisky," covered himself warmly in bed, and next morning got up, cured, as by a miracle. A day later we received a message from our friend's good wife, saying that if we intended to publish that experience of John's, she would like to tell the whole story. On the evening referred to she too had symptoms of an oncoming cold, quite as severe as John's, in fact worse, and also took a hot drink going to bed, putting nothing in it, however, but half a teaspoonful of ginger, and woke up in the morning as perfectly cured as her husband. "John" may be surprised to find, when he reads his paper this week, that his wife has spoiled his story.—Orillia Packet.

PAID IN FULL

An Irishman was sitting in a station smoking when a woman came, and, sitting down beside him, remarked:

"Sir, if you were a gentleman you would not smoke here."

"Mum," he said, "if you wuz a lady y'd sit farther away."

Pretty soon the woman burst out again:

"If you were my husband I'd give you poison."

"Well, mum," returned the Irishman, as he puffed away at his pipe, "if you wuz me wife I'd take it."

Mother—Why did you hit your sister?

Johnny—She cheated me. We were playing Adam and Eve and she had the apple to tempt me with, and she never tempted me, but went and ate it up herself.

A contemporary says that about nine new women out of a possible ten are old women painted over. The wretch!

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters

LETTER FROM

SECRETARY VAUGHN

12 Rue d' Aguesseau, Paris, France, March 3, 1919.

Dear Editor:

I remember promising to write occasionally of my experiences and observations in France.

At this writing I have been six weeks getting from Berea to my field of service and I have one move to make yet before I am located.

When I reached Paris I was sent at once to Doctor Erskine of Columbia University, who is chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Education. He startled me with the news that I was wanted as one of the two Records Secretaries to complete and put into operation a system of records at Beaune, France, — the new Soldiers' University — for the students in that University, and also for all the soldiers who are studying anywhere in Europe.

I am mailing you a clipping from the Paris edition of the New York Herald which tells about Beaune, the American educational center in France.

In addition to the 20,000 soldiers in school at Beaune there will be 2,000 in the Universities of England and Scotland, and 9,000 in France and Italy. Aside from these 31,000 men studying university subjects there will be 200,000 studying elementary branches in more than 200 camp schools, known as Divisional Schools. The records of all these schools will head up at Beaune and all that are passed upon by the Committee on Records will be transferred as credits to American schools.

I have a wonderful connection with this great program but the task makes me shake when I study about it. Now for a few words about my trip. We sailed from New York January 29, on a very beautiful day and the weather continued delightful all the way across. I never got seasick — I did not miss a meal, nor did I lose one. Dr. Warren H. Wilson of New York was a member of the crew and he and I became so intimate that we roomed together in London. Because of a military hold-up in England we were compelled to stay ten days, which gave me a cherished opportunity to see some of the high points of interest. Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick Castle, Rugby and Oxford are places of atmosphere that are enjoyed by just walking around reading inscriptions and silently absorbing their inspiration. I cannot take space to describe all these places as I am saving details for the fireside chats next winter.

I arrived in London the day before Parliament opened and was on hand with my kodak for the King's great procession. I did not try to snap the King, but I did get his palace and mounted guard.

I saw the King, Queen, Lloyd George, Asquith, and a number of other celebrities which will be of no material value to me in the future except to gratify my vanity. With the exception of the history of England, which so vitally concerns America, France interests me the most. Without exception Paris is the most beautiful city I ever saw. The art, architecture, and, in fact, everything that is supposed to gratify the aesthetic mind, is far

superior to anything I have ever seen. Paris will continue to be the capital of fashion and art for many generations to come, for it is ingrained in the Parisian soul to love and cultivate the beautiful.

I have been compelled to wait a week for my military credentials, and I have spent the time visiting the great places of art and studying the Parisians as they walk about for hours enjoying their own productions. Faust was played Friday night in the National Opera and small children drank it in as our youngsters enjoy Charlie Chaplin—that is the secret of the French art. I have just returned from Versailles, the playground of the Louis's and Marie Antoinette, but I shall not describe it nor Napoleon's tomb, the Louvre Notre Dame, Court of Justice and many other places.

I want to close by making a brief mention of the greatest work of art of the present century. Le Pantheon De La Guerre is the title of a great painting of the present war that has just been completed. The painting is 45 feet high and 360 feet long and contains the portraits of more than 6,000 prominent characters and heroes of this war.

The picture covers the entire wall of a circular building erected for it and presents to the visitor's gaze the leading figures and flying colors of every nation on the Allied side.

The solemn pose of President Wilson, the sunny smile of Mr. Taft and the vivacious clenched fist of Colonel Roosevelt are as natural as life. In the background streams of trucks, tanks and war wagons can be seen coming from all directions. The smoking ruins of Rheims in one direction, the bombardment of Verdun in another. In the center of one side of the picture is a huge stair, towered by the winged statue of victory. Standing on the steps from bottom to top are French heroes, from General Foch on down to privates. At the opposite side of the picture is a monument with a lone woman in black kneeling at its foot. On top are the figures of six soldiers holding high in the air a draped coffin. This is the Monument to the Dead. Pierre Carrier-Belleuse and Auguste-Francois Gorguet started this picture when the war began and finished it shortly after the armistice. As many as twenty-five artists helped in the work, but the above men are the authors.

I must not use any more space as The Citizen will be sending me a bill for a full page advertisement. I found Mr. Taylor in Paris, getting ready to return to America, which he did yesterday—and right here let me say that greater laudits could not be poured out for the services for one man than were given for Mr. Taylor at his farewell dinner. They call him the greatest, all-around "Y" man in France.

I am also rooming in the same hotel with Dr. Herbert Johnson of Boston, a Berea trustee, who is on a special Red Cross mission in France.

Dear Citizen, praying people usually read you; please bear to them my need of their prayers, and I know they will heed the call.

I think of Berea daily because the greatest part of my life is there. Faithfully yours,

M. E. Vaughn.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IS OPENED IN BEAUNE, FRANCE

The American Army University at Beaune, France, opened with accommodation for some 20,000 students. Between ten and twelve thousand soldiers have already applied for admission to the Beaune University, and it is expected that the full number will be ready to take the first course.

Colonel Reeves, who is the head of the Army University Commission, is in charge of the university at Beaune, and has done much to make the scheme a success. Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University, is chairman of the Army Educational Commission, and the head of the University Department.

Opportunities for Doughboys

The idea of the commission is to give the American soldiers in France an opportunity to improve their education while they are in France with practically nothing to do.

The French universities are co-operating with the Army to give the American soldiers every benefit in pursuing the course of study that their tendencies indicate. There will be American students in practically every university in France.

Beaune offers the most extensive plan for a purely American university. It was formerly one of the great hospital centres of the A.E.F. and buildings had been erected

here for an ideal hospital, which cared for a great number of the American soldiers during the war. Next to Allerey, it was the biggest hospital center and was perhaps the most complete in its buildings, as the wards were all of concrete structure. The hospital has only recently completed its work, and Colonel Reeves has taken the place in hand to turn it into a university city.

Fourteen Sections

The university has fourteen different departments, including every branch that an ordinary college comprises. The faculty includes 1,000 instructors, who have been chosen largely from the Army, and all of the well-known American colleges are represented.

Beaune is about forty kilometers south of Dijon. The sanitary conditions make this one of the best American camps the Army has built. American boys have been arriving by hundreds for the last week, until one would think that an American city had been suddenly transplanted to the outskirts of Beaune.

Passed Away.

Notice in a country store—"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but has been falling for some time. May he rest in peace. Pay cash."—Boston Transcript.

The Blessedness of Heaven

By ROBT. McWATTY RUSSELL, D. D., Professor of Bible Doctrine and Homiletics, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.—Rev. 21:4.

One of the complaints of unbelief concerning the Bible as a revelation from God, is its seeming scarcity of details concerning the nature of the heavenly life. Considering the interest which must ever be attached to a subject so lofty and important as immortality, it has been claimed that God might have told us a little more about that heavenly home and the life to which the Gospel



is a divine invitation. To such objections, there are two answers:

First, God has been limited in his revelation by man's capacity to receive, and second, Bible revelation concerning the future is much larger than is generally supposed.

That God should be limited in his revelation by our capacity to receive is easily understood. The returned traveler from Europe cannot give a detailed description of the architectural features of Westminster Abbey to his little child, not because he does not desire to do so but because the child is without ability to interpret words concerning carved columns, arch domes, and sculptured marble. Indeed God has protected the Bible from the sneers of the incredulous by limiting the descriptions of heaven to what seem a few minor details. We have read of an Oriental prince who laughed in the face of the Western traveler who told of rivers chilled to hardness so that an elephant might walk on their surface. It is related that the Southern pastor of a rural church was tried for falsehood because he told of an ice-making machine seen in the North during a summer vacation. God has told men already more than the natural man can believe.

A Wondrous Description.

The Bible descriptions of heaven are exceedingly large to those who study the Bible with care. The closing chapters of Revelation tell of a final judgment, a renovated earth and a sinless life for redeemed humanity. In this description the highest things of earthly consideration such as jewels, precious stones and pearls become the lowest things of the heavenly life, where streets are of gold and the precious stones constitute city walls. All this is significant, but perhaps the finest description of heaven is contained in the single phrase, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." If nothing else were written, this would be enough, for it is the promise that God will eliminate from the future every tear-provoking circumstance and fill existence with all the things that belong to blessedness. If we can by survey of life discover the varied causes of pain and tears, we shall thereby discern the fullness and joy of that life where tears are no more.

Tears of Physical Pain.

Physical pain is a very real thing. The cry of the infant, as it first draws its vital breath; the moans of distress from homes and hospitals; the cries of the wounded and dying on battlefields; the compressed lips of old age as it struggles against decay, all tell of the terror of physical pain. It means much to read of a life where "this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal shall put on immortality." He who can change the dark soil into the rosebud and the carbon into the diamond can give man the body of glory in the future.

Tears of Vexation and Disappointment.

Tears of vexation and disappointment have blinded the eyes of most people. Unshed tears fill the hearts of thousands who cannot reach their ideals in life. There are the tears of those who have loved and lost, or worse still have loved and gained and found the object of love unworthy. All these tears will be wiped away in the future. We shall dwell in the divine light and know the divine will and no longer enter paths of weary effort that must be retraced with bleeding feet.

Tears of fear and dread occupy a large place in human experience, also tears of bereavement and loneliness, and the tears of ignorance are those that come to the eyes of truth-loving men, as they realize the limitations of human wisdom and yearn for a fuller knowledge of the unknown. But the full revelation is coming, and the tearless life shall be ours who believe in Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord.

Patience.

The exercise of patience involves a continual practice of the presence of God. For we may be come upon at any moment for an almost heroic display of good temper, and it is a short road to selfishness, for nothing is left to self; all that seems to belong most intimately to self, to be self's private property, is invaded by these continual trials of patience. The family is full of such opportunities.—F. W. Faber.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 6

GOD THE FATHER ALMIGHTY.

LESSON TEXTS—Genesis 1:1, 7; Psalms 103:1-4; Matthew 6:24-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.—Matthew 6:9.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deuteronomy 4:4, 5; Psalms 145:21; Isaiah 61:3; Matthew 22:38; John 4:24; 1 John 4:18.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Heavenly Father's care for his children.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God our Creator and Father.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—What we owe to our Father in Heaven.

I. God the Creator (Gen. 1:1, 27).

God was before all things. God the uncaused cause is the cause of all things. "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God." (Psalm 90:2). The universe came into being by the will and act of the personal being called God. In verse one is enunciated the sublime philosophy of every right life. In the beginning of all science and philosophy—God; in the beginning of every life—God; in the beginning of every day—God; in the beginning of every business—God; in the beginning of every thought, plan and human relationship—God. Conviction as to this sets one free from the false philosophy of the age. Man himself is a creation of God, not an evolution. Man was created in the likeness and image of God. This precludes the foolish idea that man ascended from and through a brute. He came into being by a special creative act of God, having been preceded by a special council of the Godhead (Gen. 1:26, 27). Those who believe this record repudiate the Darwinian theory of man's origin as not only a human vagary, but a vicious philosophy inspired by the devil. When man came forth from the Creator's hands he was neither a savage nor a baby; he possessed the powers of a mature man. As an example of the maturity of his intellect, he named the animals as they passed before him.

II. God the Preserver (Psalms 103:1-14).

All created things would perish were it not for the preserving mercies of God. It embraces the following gracious beneficial acts: 1. Forgives all iniquities (v. 3). Pardon is the prime necessity if moral things are to be preserved. 2. Healeth all diseases (v. 3). This refers to the healing of the body and the soul. Renovation of man's moral nature is necessary. 3. Redeemeth the life from destruction (v. 4). Redemption implies the payment of all demands against the debtor. God in Christ performs the part which the individual failed to perform, and crowns him with the full right of citizenship in his kingdom. 4. "Satisfieth thy mouth" (v. 5). This means that God satisfies all legitimate desires and thus the youth is renewed. The original capacities are restored to their native vigor. 5. Executeth righteousness and judgment (vv. 6-14). The wrongs of life are righted and thus man is relieved of the burdens which they entail. He extends his pity toward us.

III. God our Father (Matt. 6:24-34).

Christ came to reveal the Father. The subjects of the kingdom will love him as a child loves its father.

1. Undivided affection (v. 24). The child of the heavenly Father makes the unequivocal choice between God and the world, for unless God has the first place he has no place.

2. Not anxious about food and clothing (vv. 25-32). (1) It is useless (v. 27). Anxiety can bring nothing. "My God will supply all our needs" (Phil. 4:19). (2) It shows distrust of the Father (vv. 28-30). In the measure that one is anxious about these things he shows his lack of faith in the ability and love of God. If we would please God we must come to him in faith (Heb. 11:6). The birds and flowers shame us in this (vv. 26-28). (3) It is heathenish (v. 32). We do not wonder that those who are ignorant of God should manifest anxiety, but for his children to do so is to play the heathen. He knows that we have need of temporal things and if he cares for the flowers and birds he will surely not allow his children to suffer.

3. He diligently seeks the kingdom of God (vv. 33, 34). He subordinates temporal things to things of the spirit. This shows the right relationship that a child of God is to sustain to secular affairs. This does not mean that a child of God does not exercise proper forethought in making a support for himself and family. The warning is not against legitimate forethought, but anxious worry.

Forgetfulness of Self.

A true perception of the Gospel is the entire forgetfulness of self, utter absence of any pretension, and the complete and entire refusal to accept the world's praise or judgment.—General ("Chinese") Gordon.

He Who Loves God.

One who loves God truly asks no other compensation than God himself; for if he should demand something else, it would be the prize that he loved, and not God.—Bernard of Clairvaux.

THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING

A TALE OF THE NORTH COUNTRY
IN THE TIME OF SILAS WRIGHT

By
IRVING BACHELLER

AUTHOR OF
"GREEN HOLDEN, DRI AND L. DARREL OF THE BLESSED ISLES,
KEEPING UP WITH LIZZIE, ETC., ETC."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Barton Baynes, orphan, is taken to live with his uncle, Peabody Baynes, and his Aunt Deel on a farm on Hattleroad in a neighborhood called Lickety-split, about the year 1826. Barton meets Sally Dunkleberg, about his own age, but socially of a class above the Bayneses, and is fascinated by the pretty face and fine clothes.

CHAPTER II—Barton meets Roving Kate, known in the neighborhood as the "Silent Woman." Amos Grimshaw, young son of the richest man in the township, is a visitor at the Baynes home, and Roving Kate tells the fortunes of the two boys, predicting a bright future for Barton and death on the gallows for Amos. Approved for an act of boyish mischief, Barton runs away, intending to make his home with the Dunklebergs. He reaches the village of Canton and falls into a sleep of exhaustion on a porch. There he is found by Silas Wright, Jr., prominent man in public affairs, who, knowing Peabody Baynes, takes Barton home after buying him new clothes.

CHAPTER III—Barton and his uncle and aunt visit Canton and hear Silas Wright read a sermon.

CHAPTER IV—Silas Wright evinces much interest in Barton, and sends a box of books and magazines to the Baynes home. The election of Silas Wright to the United States senate is announced.

CHAPTER V—When Barton is twelve years old he becomes aware of the existence of a wonderful and mysterious power known as "Money," and learns how, through his possession of that wonderful thing Grimshaw is the most powerful and greatly dreaded man in the community, most of the settlers being in his debt. After a visit to the Baynes home, Mr. Wright leaves a note in a sealed envelope, which Barton is to read on the first night when he leaves home to attend school.

CHAPTER VI—Barton is asked to drive a load to mill, arrives safely, but in a snowstorm, unable to see the road, the horses get into the ditch and a wheel of the wagon is broken. Uncle Peabody manages to get together enough money to satisfy Grimshaw and obtain an extension.

CHAPTER VII—Now in his sixteenth year, Barton accompanies "Mr. Purvis," the hired man, to the postoffice at Canton. On the way they meet a rider, and the three journey together. They are held up by a man with a gun, who makes the highwayman's demand of "your money or your life." Purvis runs away, while the stranger draws a pistol, but before he can use it the robber shoots and kills him. Barton's horse throws him and runs away. As the murderer bends over the stranger, Barton throws a stone which he observes wounds the thief, who makes off at once, but not until Barton had noted that his gun shot was broken in a peculiar manner. Search of the neighborhood for the robber is unavailing and the stranger is buried.

CHAPTER VIII—Barton leaves home to attend Michael Hackett's school. Amos Grimshaw is arrested charged with the murder of the stranger.

Aunt Deel gave a gasp and quickly covered her mouth with her hand. Uncle Peabody changed color as he rose from his chair with a strange look on his face. He swung his big right hand in the air as he said:

"By the eternal jumpin'—"

He stopped, pulled down the left sleeve of his flannel shirt and walked to the water pail and drank out of the dipper.

"Say, Mr. Grimshaw, I'm awful sorry for ye," said my uncle as he returned to his chair, "but I've always learnt this boy to tell the truth an' the hull truth. I know the danger I'm in. We're gettin' old. It'll be hard to start over ag'in an' you can ruin us if ye want to an' I'm as scared o' ye as a mouse in a cat's paw, but this boy has got to tell the truth right out plain. I couldn't muzzle him if I tried—he's too much of a man. If you're scared o' the truth you must know that Amos is guilty."

Mr. Grimshaw shook his head with anger and beat the floor with the end of his cane.

"Nobody knows anything o' the kind, Baynes," said Mr. Dunkleberg. "Of course Amos never thought o' killing anybody. Me's a harmless kind of a boy. I know him well and so do you. Under the circumstances Mr. Grimshaw is afraid that Bart's story will make it difficult for Amos to prove his innocence."

Uncle Peabody shook his head with a look of firmness.

Again Grimshaw laughed between his teeth as he looked at my uncle. In his view every man had his price. "I see that I'm the mouse an' you're the cat," he resumed, as that curious laugh rattled in his throat. "Look a' here, Baynes, I'll tell ye what I'll do. I'll cancel the hull mortgage."

Again Uncle Peabody rose from his chair with a look in his face which I have never forgotten. How his voice rang out!

"No, sir!" he shouted so loudly that we all jumped to our feet and Aunt Deel covered her face with her apron and began to cry. It was like the explosion of a blast. Then the fragments began falling with a loud crash:

"NO, SIR! YE CAN'T BUY THE NAIL ON MY LITTLE FINGER OR HIS WITH ALL YER MONEY—D—N YOU!"

It was like the shout of Israel from the top of the mountains. Shep bounced into the house with hair on end and the chickens cackled and the old rooster clucked his wings and crowed with all the power of his lungs. Every member of that little group stood stock still and breathless.



"No, Sir! Ye Can't Buy the Nail on My Little Finger or His With All Yer Money—Darn You!"

I trembled with a fear I could not have defined. Mr. Grimshaw shuffled out of the door, his cane rapping the floor as if his arm had been stricken with palsy in a moment.

Mr. Dunkleberg turned to my aunt, his face scarlet, and muttered an apology for the disturbance and followed the money lender.

"Come on, Bart," Uncle Peabody called cheerfully, as he walked toward the barnyard. "Let's go an' git in them but'nuts."

He paid no attention to our visitors—neither did my aunt, who followed us. The two men talked together a moment, unhitched their horses, got into their buggies and drove away.

"Wal, I'm surprised at Mr. Horace Dunkleberg tryin' to come it over us like that—ayes! I be," said Aunt Deel. "Wal, I ain't," said Uncle Peabody. "Of Grimshaw has got him under his thumb—that's what's the matter. You'll find he's up to his ears in debt to Grimshaw—prob'ly."

As we followed him toward the house, he pushing the wheelbarrow loaded with sacks of nuts, he added: "At last Grimshaw has found something that he can't buy an' he's awful surprised. Too bad he didn't learn that lesson long ago."

He stopped his wheelbarrow by the steps and we sat down together on the edge of the stoop as he added:

"I got mad—they kep' pickin' on me so—I'm sorry, but I couldn't help it. We'll start up ag'in somehwere if we have to. That's a good many days' work in me yet."

As we carried the bags to the attic room I thought of the lodestone and the compass and knew that Mr. Wright had foreseen what was likely to happen.

When we came down, Uncle Peabody said to me:

"I feel sorry, awful sorry, for that boy."

We spent a silent afternoon gathering apples. After supper we played old sledge and my uncle had hard work to keep us in good countenance. We went to bed early and I lay long, hearing the autumn wind in the popple leaves and thinking of that great thing which had grown strong within us, little by little, in the candle light.

CHAPTER X.

A Party and—My Fourth Peril?

It was a rainy Sunday. In the middle of the afternoon Uncle Peabody and I had set out in our spring buggy with the family umbrella—a faded but sacred implement, always carefully dried, after using, and hung in the clothes press. We were drenched to the skin in spite of the umbrella. It was still raining when we arrived at the familiar door in Ashery lane. Uncle Peabody wouldn't stop.

He hurried away. We pioneers rarely stopped or even turned out for the weather.

"Come in," said the voice of the schoolmaster at the door. "There's good weather under this roof."

He saw my plight as I entered.

"I'm like a shaggy dog that's been in swimming," I said.

"Upon my word, boy, we're in luck," remarked the schoolmaster.

I looked up at him.

"Michael Henry's clothes!—sure, they're just the thing for you!"

I followed him upstairs, wondering how it had happened that Michael Henry had clothes.

He took me into his room and

brought some handsome, soft clothes out of a press with shirt, socks and boots to match.

"There, my liddle buck," said he, "put them on."

"These will soon dry on me," I said. "Put them on—ye laggard! Michael Henry told me to give them to you. It's the birthday night o' little Ruth, my boy. There's a big cake with candles and chicken pie and jellied cookies and all the like o' that. Put them on. A wet boy at the feast would dampen the whole proceedings."

I put them on and with a great sense of relief and comfort. They were an admirable fit—too perfect for an accident, although at the time I thought only of their grandeur as I stood surveying myself in the looking-glass. They were of blue cloth and I saw that they went well with my blond hair and light skin. I was putting on my collar and necktie when Mr. Hackett returned.

We went below and the table was very grand with its great frosted cake and its candles, in shiny brass sticks, and its jellies and preserves with the gleam of polished pewter among them. Mrs. Hackett and all the children, save Ruth, were waiting for us in the dining room.

"Now sit down here, all o' ye, with Michael Henry," said the schoolmaster. "The liddle lady will be impatient. I'll go and get her and God help us to make her remember the day."

He was gone a moment, only, when he came back with Ruth in lovely white dress and slippers and gay with ribbons, and the silver beads of Mary on her neck. We clapped our hands and cheered and in the excitement of the moment, John tipped over his drinking glass and shattered it on the floor.

"Never mind, my brave lad—no glass ever perished in a better cause. God bless you!"

We ate and jested and talked, and the sound of our laughter drowned the cry of the wind in the chimney and the drumming of the rain upon the windows.

Next morning my clothes, which had been hung by the kitchen stove, were damp and wrinkled. Mr. Hackett came to my room before I had risen.

"Michael Henry would rather see his clothes hanging on a good boy than on a nail in the closet," said he. "Sure they give no comfort to the nail at all."

"I guess mine are dry now," I answered.

"They're wet and heavy, boy. No son o' Balduir could keep a light heart in them. Sure ye'd be as much out o' place as a sunbeam in a cave o' bats. If ye care not for your own comfort think o' the poor lad in the green chair. He's that proud and pleased to see them on ye it would be a shame to reject his offer. Sure, if they were dry yer own garments would be good enough. God knows, but Michael Henry loves the look o' ye in these togs, and then the president is in town."

That evening he discovered a big stain, black as ink, on my coat and trousers. Mr. Hackett expressed the opinion that it might have come from the umbrella, but I am quite sure that he had spotted them to save me from the last homemade suit I ever wore, save in rough work, and keep Michael Henry's on my back. In any event I wore them no more save at chore time.

Sally came and went, with the Wills boy, and gave no heed to me. In her eyes I had no more substance than a ghost, it seemed to me, although I caught her, often, looking at me. I judged that her father had given her a bad report of us and had some regrets, in spite of my knowledge that we were right, although they related mostly to Amos.

Next afternoon I saw Mr. Wright and the president walking back and forth on the bridge as they talked together. A number of men stood in front of the blacksmith shop, by the river shore, watching them, as I passed, on my way to the mill on an errand. The two statesmen were in broadcloth and white linen and beaver hats. They stopped as I approached them.

"Well, partner, we shall be leaving in an hour or so," said Mr. Wright as he gave me his hand. "You may look for me here soon after the close of the session. Take care of yourself and go often to see Mrs. Wright and obey your captain and remember me to your aunt and uncle."

"See that you keep coming, my good boy," said the president as he gave me his hand, with playful reference, no doubt, to Mr. Wright's remark that I was a coming man.

"Bart, I've some wheat to be thrashed in the barn on the back lot," said the senator as I was leaving them. "You can do it Saturdays, if you care to, at a shilling an hour. Stack the straw out of doors until you've finished, then put it back in the bay. Winnow the wheat carefully and sack it and bring it down to the granary and I'll settle with you when I return."

I remember that a number of men who worked in Grimshaw's sawmill were passing as he spoke.

"Yes, sir," I answered, much elated by the prospect of earning money. The examination of Amos was set down for Monday and the people of the village were stirred and shaken by wildest rumors regarding the evidence to be adduced. Every day men and women stopped me in the street to ask what I knew of the murder. I followed the advice of Bishop Perkins and kept my knowledge to myself.

Saturday came, and when the chores were done I went alone to the grain barn in the back lot of the senator's farm with flail and measure and broom

and fork and shovel and sacks and my luncheon, in a pushcart, with all of which Mrs. Wright had provided me. It was a lonely place with woods

on three sides of the field and a road on the other. I kept laying down beds of wheat on the barn floor and beating them out with the flail until the sun was well over the roof, when I sat down to eat my luncheon. Then I swept up the grain and winnowed out the chaff and filled one of my sacks. That done, I covered the floor again and the thump of the flail eased my loneliness until in the middle of the afternoon two of my schoolmates came and asked me to go swimming with them. The river was not forty rods away and a good trail led to the swimming hole. It was a warm, bright day and I was hot and thirsty. The thought of cool waters and friendly companionship was too much for me. I went with them and stayed with them longer than I intended. I remember saying as I dressed that I should have to work late and go without my supper in order to finish my stint.

It was almost dark when I was putting the last sack of wheat into my cart, in the gloomy barn and getting ready to go.

A rustling in the straw where I stood stopped me suddenly. I heard stealthy footsteps in the darkness. I stood my ground and demanded:

"Who's there?"

I saw a form approaching in the gloom with feet as noiseless as a cat's. I took a step backward and, seeing that it was a woman, stopped.

"It's Kate," came in a hoarse whisper as I recognized her form and staff.

"Run, boy—they have just come out o' the woods. I saw them. They will take you away. Run."

She had picked up the flail, and now she put it in my hands and gave me a push toward the door. I ran, and none too quickly, for I had not gone fifty feet from the barn in the stubble when I heard them coming after me, whoever they were. I saw that they were gaining and turned quickly. I



I Had Time to Raise My Flail and Bring It Down Upon the Head of the Leader.

had time to raise my flail and bring it down upon the head of the leader, who fell as I had seen a beef fall under the ax. Another man stopped beyond the reach of my flail and, after a second's hesitation, turned and ran away in the darkness.

I could hear or see no other motion in the field. I turned and ran on down the slope toward the village. In a moment I saw someone coming out of the maple grove at the field's end, just ahead, with a lantern.

Then I heard the voice of the schoolmaster saying:

"Is it you, my lad?"

"Yes," I answered, as I came up to him and Mary, in a condition of breathless excitement.

I told them of the curious adventure I had had.

"Come quick," said the schoolmaster. "Let's go back and find the man in the stubble."

I remembered that I had struck the path in my flight just before stopping to swing the flail. The man must have fallen very near it. Soon we found where he had been lying and drops of fresh blood on the stubble.

"Hush," said the schoolmaster. We listened and heard a wagon rattling at a wild pace down the road toward the river.

"There he goes," said Mr. Hackett. "His companions have carried him away. Ye'd be riding in that wagon now, yerself, my brave lad, if ye hadn't 'a' made a lucky hit with the flail—God bless ye!"

"What would they 'a' done with me?" I asked.

"Oh, I reckon they'd 'a' took ye off, lad, and kep' ye for a year or so until Amos was out o' danger," said Mr. Hackett. "Maybe they'd drowned ye in the river down there an' left yer clothes on the bank to make it look like an honest drowning. The devil knows what they'd 'a' done with ye, liddle buck. We'll have to keep an eye on ye now, every day until the trial is over—sure we will. Come, we'll go up to the barn and see if Kate is there."

Just then we heard the receding wagon go roaring over the bridge on Little river. Mary shuddered with fright. The schoolmaster reassured us by saying:

"Don't be afraid. I brought my gun

in case we'd meet a painter. But the danger is past."

He drew a long pistol from his coat pocket and held it in the light of the lantern.

The loaded cart stood in the middle of the barn floor, where I had left it, but old Kate had gone. We closed the barn, drawing the cart along with us. When we came into the edge of the village I began to reflect upon the strange peril out of which I had so luckily escaped. It gave me a heavy sense of responsibility and of the wickedness of men.

I thought of old Kate and her broken silence. For once I had heard her speak. I could feel my flesh tingle when I thought of her quick words and her hoarse, passionate whisper.

I knew, or thought I knew, why she took such care of me. She was in league with the gallows and could not bear to see it cheated of its prey. For some reason she hated the Grimshaws. I had seen the hate in her eyes the day she dogged along behind the old money lender through the streets of the village when her pointing finger had seemed to say to me: "There, there is the man who has brought me to this. He has put these rags upon my back, this fire in my heart, this wild look in my eyes. Wait and you will see what I will put upon him."

(Continued next week.)

Creator of Firebrand Trevison Writes New Serial for This Paper

An un-American orator is knocked off a soap-box, bare knuckles gleam in the light of a rising moon in a little eastern town and then—

And then you are engrossed in the new serial which this newspaper has obtained from the pen of Charles Alden Seltzer, author of some of the best American novels of the last decade. The new story is "The Man With a Country."

Seltzer does not depend for his setting in this tale upon the expansive plains of the west.

Factory smoke takes the place of alkali dust and the hum of industry supplants the howl of the coyote. But the characters Seltzer depicts are just as truly American as the old favorites, Jefferson Gawne and Firebrand Trevison.

Seltzer's popularity as a writer of American fiction had its inception with the publication of "The Two-Gun Man." It increased rapidly as others of his works were produced—"The Range Riders," "Triangle Cupid," "The Trail to Yesterday," "The Boss of the Lazy Y" and on down to "Firebrand Trevison." Then the list of his admirers was made endless when such motion picture stars as William S. Hart, Tom Mix, Bert Lytell, Jack Gardner and Roy Stewart began purchasing the rights to depict his stories in the films.

Hold fast to that which is good. Don't sell or trade your Liberty Bonds unless imperative necessity requires

MUCH LIKE OLD-WORLD CITY

Capital of State of Washington Has Retained Impression Given It by Its Builders.

Those who had the naming of mountains and cities of the Northwest chose with a lavish hand from the names of gods and goddesses of mythology, and Indian tribes. The Olympic mountains might well have been those from which Jove hurled his thunder. And the sylvan town of Olympia, the capital of the state of Washington, seems more fitting for the temples of Greece than for those of lawmaking of an American state.

With the exception, possibly, of Annapolis, Maryland, no state in the Union has chosen such an old-world appearing hamlet for its capital, a town almost segregated from the outside world. At the end of a wonderfully beautiful waterway, deep-seated in the hills and forests, Olympia has none of the atmosphere of politics and big business.

The town is a very small one, so small indeed that the average overland train would not even hesitate as it passed through. Its water front until recently, has been adorned with pleasure craft, fishing fleets and cannery boats. The fjords of Puget sound afford unlimited opportunities for fishing and pleasure excursions.

Here loggers and lawmakers have met in the past to solve the mighty problems of legislation and lumbering. Here cannery boats tied up in winter for overhauling. Here in time long past men trapped in from Tacoma and Seattle with supplies which they could not wrest from nature, on their backs.

The town climbs a short distance into the surrounding hills from the water front, and then stops. The state capitol resembles a dignified seat of learning in northern Europe; in fact nearly all Northwest buildings bear the stamp of the home of their builders, the Scandinavians, Scottish and English settlers.

ANTIQUITY OF DECORATIVE ART

Strange Sources From Which
Pigments Used by Modern
Painters Are Derived.

PRESERVATION OF SURFACES.

Crude but Effective Processes Employed by the Egyptians and Greeks of
Pliny's Day—Noah Prudently
Waterproofed the Ark.

Whether paint was invented in answer to a need for a preservative or to meet a desire for beauty is a question fully as knotty as the ancient one about the relative time of arrival of the chicken or the egg. It was invented, though, and it serves both purposes equally; so whether it is an offspring of mother necessity or an adopted son of beauty remains forever a disputed question.

The first men, cowering under the fierce and glaring suns of the biblical countries, constructed rude huts of wood to shelter them. The perishable nature of these structures caused rapid decay, and it is probable that the occupants, seeking some artificial means of preservation, hit upon the pigments of the earth in their search. It is perhaps natural to suppose that it was the instinct of preservation that led men to the search, although the glories of the sunsets and the beauties of the rainbow may have created a desire to imitate those wonders in their own dwellings.

The earliest record of the application of a preservative to a wooden structure dates from the ark, which was, according to the Bible, "pitched within and without." The pitch was a triumph of preservation whatever it lacked as a thing of beauty.

Decoration applied to buildings first comes to light with ancient Babylon, whose walls were covered with representations of hunting scenes and of combat. These were done in red and the method followed was to paint the scene on the bricks at the time of manufacture, assuring permanence by baking. Strictly speaking, this was not painting so much as it was the earliest manifestation of our own familiar kalsomining.

The first Hebrew to mention painting is Moses. In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Numbers he instructs the Israelites, "When ye have passed over the Jordan into the land of Canaan, then shall ye drive out all the inhabitants of the land from before you and destroy all their pictures."

At later periods the Jews adopted many customs of the peoples who successively obtained power over them and in the apocryphal book of the Maccabees is found this allusion to the art of decorating, "For as the master builder of a new house must care for the whole building, but he that undertaketh to set it out and paint it, must seek out things for the adorning thereof."

Although Homer gives credit to a Greek for the discovery of paint, the allusions to it in the books of Moses, the painted mummy cases of the Egyptians and the decorated walls of Babylon and Thebes fix its origin at a period long antecedent to the Grecian era. The walls of Thebes were painted 1,900 years before the coming of Christ and 900 years before "Omer smote his bloom in" lyre."

The Greeks recognized the value of paint as a preservative and made use of something akin to it on their ships. Pliny writes of the mode of boiling wax and painting ships with it, after which, he continues, "neither the sea, nor the wind, nor the sun can destroy the wood thus protected."

The Romans, being essentially a warlike people, never brought the decoration of buildings to the high plane it had reached with the Greeks. For all that the ruins of Pompeii show many structures whose mural decorations are in fair shape today. The colors used were glaring. A black background was the usual one and the combinations worked thereon red, yellow and blue.

In the early Christian era the use of mosaics for churches somewhat supplanted mural painting. Still, during the reign of Justinian the Church of Saint Sophia was built at Constantinople and its walls were adorned with paintings.

In modern times the uses of paint have come to be as numerous as its myriad shades and tints. Paint is unique in that its name has no synonym and for it there is no substitute material. Bread is the staff of life, but paint is the life of the staff.

No one thinks of the exterior of a wooden building now except in terms of paint coated. Interiors, too, from painted walls and stained furniture down to the lowliest kitchen utensil, all receive their protective covering. Steel, so often associated with cement reinforcing, is painted before it goes to give solidity to the manufactured stone. The huge girders of the skyscrapers are daubed an ugly but efficient red underneath the surface coat of black. Perhaps the best example of the value of paint on steel is found in the venerable Brooklyn bridge, on which a gang of painters is kept going continually. It is scarce possible to think of a single manufactured article which does not meet paint somewhere in the course of its construction. So has paint grown into the very marrow of our lives.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women. Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R.N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R.N., Assistant

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

No, we don't quit, we sell hats and sell them right.

Ralph Hudspeth and his wife are visiting Mr. Hudspeth's father in Berea.

The Blue Bird in the College Chapel Monday night at seven-fifteen.

Ensign Richard Howard, of the U. S. Navy, is visiting his friends in Berea.

Hats from \$1.98 up, on sale at Eva Walden's.

James Herd, who was five months in France, stopped here on his way from the camp, where he was discharged, to his home in Tennessee.

Buy your hat at Laura Jones' millinery parlor. Very select stock, all new, just in from the city. Styles and prices right. Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Canfield, and Mrs. Dick visited a cousin of Mrs. Davis' at Parkville, who was seriously wounded in France, having had his throat badly cut by a hand grenade.

Blue Bird, a wonderful production, full of marvelous pictures, a thousand smiles, a thousand sobs, a thousand smiles! a thousand beautiful scenes. College Chapel, Monday night, March 31, 7:15, auspices of Clio Club. Proceeds to be used for community work. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Paul Derthick of Stanton was a Berea visitor from Saturday until Tuesday.

Have you bought your new spring and summer hats? If not, buy them of Laura Jones. Mrs. Jones has just lost her big stock of hats all ready for sale on the opening day by fire—no insurance. She will appreciate your orders very much.

Dr. J. H. Mahaffey of Richmond visited his son, Hugh, of the Academy department, Tuesday of this week.

Nobby red sailors, that small hat you want for dress, and for motor-ing at Laura Jones'. All the newest things in fancy feathers and flowers, and shapes. Give us your order; we appreciate it.

WANTED! Dressmaking. Mrs. Mayme Hill, Center street. ad.-38

See the Blue Bird! If you are a child, it will be a dream come true, a fairy tale to you. If you are grown, it will be the meaning of life, told poetically, but none the less truly. See it Monday night, March 31st, at seven-fifteen, College Chapel. Auspices of Clio Club. Proceeds to community work. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

You will find the latest word in style at Eva Walden's Millinery. ad.

A. B. Cornett has purchased H. E. Way's property on Prospect street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bender of Center street are entertaining a fine eight pound son who arrived at their home last Saturday evening.

William Jackson and family have moved from town to their farm near the Glades church.

Be sure to get one of those pretty, one-piece dresses at Eva Walden's. ad.

The Blue Bird, by Maeterlinck, the Great Belgian Shakespear, is worth seeing. It will be presented in the College Chapel, Monday night, March 31st, seven-fifteen. Auspices Clio Club. Proceeds for community work. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

Mrs. Laura Jones' residence, where she "sells hats and sells them right" is right by her store, corner of Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. George Tinsley and baby of Lexington have been spending several days at the home of her parents on Center street. Mrs. Tinsley is remembered by many Bereans and former students as Miss Ethel Flanery.

Margaret E. Sangster, in the Christian Herald, describes Blue Bird, (which will be given in the College Chapel Monday night) as the sort of picture that few people dreamed of producing. She says it holds a lesson worth learning and cannot fail to do unbounded good. Be sure to see it.

Why buy your hats at Laura Jones? Because!

Because? Yes, you get the best hat for your money. The hat is fitted to your own individual style. Mrs. Jones will not sell you an unbecoming hat. She takes pride in fitting you with the right hat for you.

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Because? Yes, you get the best hat for your money. The hat is fitted to your own individual style. Mrs. Jones will not sell you an unbecoming hat. She takes pride in fitting you with the right hat for you.

The Rev. E. B. English is loading his household goods this week, and will leave the first of next week for his new field in the western part of the State.

Mrs. Laura Jones has just returned from the city with a nice new line of the latest of everything in millinery. She will make a millinery parlor of her residence parlor and will sell there until her house is made ready again.

The Rev. A. E. Thomson, principal of Lincoln Institute, preached at the Union church last Sunday and delivered a very helpful sermon from the text, "The name of Jehovah is a strong tower, the righteous run-neth into it and are safe."

All the girls who had their hats bought or selected at Mrs. Laura Jones' store before the fire will please call at Mrs. Jones' residence. Her new millinery parlor will be there till her store is ready again. We can fit you in hats there; call Friday and Saturday and any day after that till the store is opened.

The Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. Edgar Moore on Thursday last. After a most interesting literary program, music furnished by Mrs. Charles Burdette and Miss O'Rourke was enjoyed by all. Delicious refreshments of ice cream and cake were served by the hostess.

The many friends of Mrs. Serrilda King were saddened to learn of her death which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. B. P. Jones, at Warren, week before last. Since the first of the year, Mrs. King had been with her daughter, Miss Bertha, who was teaching at Marlinton, W. Va., and it was while there that she was stricken with hemorrhage of the brain. She was removed to Mrs. Jones' home at Warren, where she was under the care of Doctor Jones, but recovery was impossible, and the end came in a few days.

The body was brought to Berea for burial on March 12, and funeral services were conducted at the Union church, of which she was a member, by the Rev. Howard Hudson and Dr. B. H. Rhoerts.

Mrs. King had been a resident of Berea for several years and had many friends.

She will be especially missed by her neighbors on East Center street who knew her so intimately as she went about her home in her quiet, cheerful manner, always a firm believer and upholder of that which was right, honest and just. Her life, numbering more than three score years and ten, was rounded out like the day, which full of its golden hours of opportunity and service, is crowned with a sunset of satisfied fulfillment and a peaceful benediction.

To the two daughters, both of whom have hosts of friends in Berea, and to other relatives and friends, the deepest sympathy of all is extended.

COLLEGE MOVING PICTURES

The College will continue its liberal policy of providing a free moving picture exhibition for students and citizens every Wednesday night. These are all of the highest grade and most attractive kind. The Life of Roosevelt is promised for an early date. Everybody welcome.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all the friends for the kindness and sympathy shown us in the recent loss of our mother, Mrs. Serrilda King, and for the kindly assistance rendered at the funeral services.

Nina King Jones,
Bertha V. King.

Spring Opening

of

New One-piece

Dresses, Coats,

and Suits

This Week

EVA WALDEN

Fish's

very latest

New Spring & Summer MILLINERY



has arrived and is now on display. No matter how particular you are and how hard to please, we have every style and shape imaginable. It is to your advantage to make your selection early, thus assuring you of the very latest creation in millinery.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Since spring is here motoring parties are again making the Tavern a place of added happiness and activity.

There were two dinner parties given this week, and a great many guests were entertained. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Avery and their three children from Avery county, N. C. C. C. Huff and his sister from Grayson.

J. R. Rogers, trustee of Berea College, from New York.

Doctor Thompson, president of Lincoln Institute.

Doctor and Mrs. Barton, and Mrs. P. E. Wilson, of Chicago.

Dr. R. E. Bartlett of Gray Hawk, who has come to take a position in the Robinson Hospital, is going to stay at the Tavern.

On Wednesday evening a banquet was given to the Union Church choir. About thirty-five people were present at the dinner, which was a delightful affair.

Friday evening the members of the Normal department gave a dinner to Mr. Knight, who is leaving this term. About twenty-five persons were present.

The woman who sells her body, the man who sells his vote, and the editor who sells his editorial policy are alike prostitutes.

Wanted and For Sale

LOST

Tan leather wrist watch, Switzerland movement. Return to Registrar's Office. Reward. adp.-38.

FOR SALE

Oliver No. 5 Typewriter. Price reasonable. Call at 309 Hunting Hall.

FOR SALE

Or Exchange for Other Property
A good 4-year old jack and stallion.

J. W. HERNDON, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

The J. Q. Scrivner property on Center Street—5-room house, good well, and garden. Price \$1,200. For particulars see E. A. Bender.

FOR SALE

One four cylinder Buick automobile; run 1,500 miles; in good condition; can be seen at Cornelison's Garage, Berea, Ky. For price, see J. W. Stephens, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE

Will sell at public auction, May 1st, at L. & N. freight depot, Berea, Ky. 3 boxes Lenox Soap, 5 cartons Lenox Soap, 2 cartons wash powder, from Proctor & Gamble, Ivorydale, Ohio, consigned to E. F. George Coal Co., account unclaimed. Signed,

H. L. JAMES, agent,

L. & N. railroad.

NOTICE

Will sell at public auction, May 1st, at L. & N. freight depot, Berea, Ky. 1 box garden seed from D. D. Jackson, Versailles, Ky., consigned to D. D. Jackson, Berea, Ky., account unclaimed. Signed,

H. L. JAMES, agent,

L. & N. railroad.



1,800,000,000 Dollars in Gold

EIGHTEEN hundred million dollars in gold is held by the Federal Reserve Banks as the reserve of the banks which are the members of the Federal Reserve System.

This bank, as a member of the system, shares in the protection afforded by this great reserve. As our customer you also share in this benefit.

Berea National Bank

NEW SPRING GOODS HAVE ARRIVED

Ladies' nifty suits, spring coats, capes, and all that goes to make up stylish ladies' apparel have just arrived. We are able to offer better bargains in these goods than has been possible in a long time.

COME IN AND SEE THEM

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

Kentucky

FOR SALE

Plenty of nice seed potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel. Apply, MRS. BOGIE. ad.

LOCUST POSTS FOR SALE

All Sizes
For particulars call on or write: WM. HAYES, Big Hill, Ky.

FOR SALE

One complete saw mill, consisting of a top saw rig and edger, one 25-horse power boiler and a 20-horse power engine, all in good condition; also 1 7-horse power gasoline engine. For particulars apply to T. J. TODD, Paint Lick, Ky.

FOR SALE

On April 15, I will sell at Berea freight depot to the highest bidder a refused shipment, consisting of one barrel of lubricating oil, consigned to W. C. Engle, Berea, Ky. Sale to be held at 10:00 o'clock a. m. H. L. JAMES, Agent, L. & N. Railroad.

EGGS FOR SALE

The Berea Rhode Island Poultry Association is now prepared to furnish quantities of eggs for hatching. These eggs are all from high class flocks, which have been inspected and recommended by poultry specialists of the State College of Agriculture.

Divisional secretaries are: William Carl Hunt, Berea. S. P. Caudill, Conway. Mrs. R. C. Coomer, Speedwell.

TO STIMULATE YOUR FAITH, TO QUICKEN YOUR PRAYER-LIFE, READ "I CRIED, HE ANSWERED"

A Faithful Record of Remarkable and Newly Published Answers to Prayer
INTRODUCTION BY CHARLES GALLAUDET THUMBELL
About 125 authentic and most readable testimonies to answered prayer are given in this book. All testimonies are carefully checked and verified. An incentive to further the work of a thousand workers. A book to be read by the thousands. The Bible Institute of Chicago, 522 N. LaSalle St., Chicago.

Jno. F. Dean

J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

We are still selling Real Estate in and around Berea; but soon it will be impossible to get possession this year, as farmers are making arrangements for the year's work. A few more bargains in small farms and city property. Come and get one while you can, they will be higher next year.

See Dean at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.; catch Herndon on the fly.

Respectfully,
DEAN & HERNDON,
Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Bourbon Poultry Remedy

A few drops in the drinking water cures and prevents roup, cancer, colds, sorehead and other destructive poultry diseases. One 50-cent bottle makes 12 gallons of medicine. As a preventive or by mail postpaid. Valuable poultry book free on request. BOURBON REMEDY CO., Lexington, Ky.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste
MORGAN'S
SAPOLIO
SCOURING SOAP
Economy in Every Cake

Know This Store as Young Men's Headquarters

That is the way we want it known, because we have the new, the original and the smart things younger men want.

This covers alike all things men wear—clothes, shirts, furnishings and shoes.

IF IT'S HERE IT'S RIGHT
IF IT'S RIGHT IT'S HERE

YOU CAN BANK ON THAT

All-Wool Suits Tailored at \$26 to \$60

J. M. Coyle & Co.

Berea, Kentucky

BOONE TAVERN

"The most home-like and attractive hotel in Kentucky."

Berea College Management. First Class, Moderate Rates.
For Students and Parents, Business Men and Excursionists

On the Dixie Highway

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right
true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates
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Six Months85
Three Months50

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are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new sub-
scriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly
subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one
year.

Advertising rates on application.

TO PARENTS

What Is the School Garden Army?
is a question people are asking—
why does it exist now that the war
is over?

The School Garden Army was
called into being by no other per-
son than Woodrow Wilson, Presi-
dent of the United States. Five mil-
lion volunteers are wanted to help
raise food for their own families
to eat. Five million American boys
and girls are called to help educate
themselves in gardening, to keep
accounts of their gardens and to
learn a lesson in self-support.

The School Garden Army will
march on and on. Next year your
Government hopes to have a better
organization, a better and an im-
proved plan and a still bigger army.

This is a practical thing, this
School Garden Army. Education
should not aim to fill a child's mind
with information, just like one fills
a cup with water. Education should
aim to bring out that which is with-
in the child, to round it out and
develop it. Education is the fertil-
izer that makes children develop
into men and women.

Now, your child, in his garden,
has a chance to work as he will, to
do it just as he wishes, in other
words to develop his own resources.
So our Natural Bureau of Education
which is a department of our Gov-
ernment has adopted the motto:
Every Child in a Garden and a Gar-
den for every Child.

And we must remember that the
child itself is one of the growing
things in the garden.

The School Garden Army is a per-
manent institution. Food produc-
tion is still a necessity. The war
is not over. The armistice has been
signed but the treaty of peace has
not. Starving people in Europe are
holding out empty hands to
America. We must produce all the
food we can, even if we eat it in
our own homes, it is not necessary
to buy food, and the food that we
might buy can then be sent to Eu-
rope. So school children are need-
ed in the School Garden Army to
help produce food to feed the world.

If you haven't ground to give your
children a garden, you have a fence
around your yard, or a porch about
which they can plant vining beans.

These beans make good green beans,
and nice white dry beans. Use all
the little nooks and corners in your
yard and all the vacant lots near
you to grow food.

The School Garden is backed by
our Government, approved by
Robert Spence, the county agent,
and is being directed by the Clio
Club, thoroughly co-operating with
Professor Dizney and Professor Dix
of the Public and Training schools.

UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued From Page One)

Samuel Gompers. The third read-
ing of the British draft convention
was completed, with the exception
of two articles on which a final de-
cision was deferred until later.

The commission decided to rec-
ommend to the Peace Conference
that it should be held in Washing-
ton if the Government of the United
States would consent to convene it.
The necessary preparation will be
placed in the hands of the interna-
tional committee.

Settlement of the accounts of the
Committee on Public Information
now being made will show that the
committee's domestic work was
virtually self-sustaining, according
to a recent statement by George
Creel, chairman of the committee.
Mr. Creel returned several days ago
from Europe after spending several
months closing up the committee's
affairs. He reiterated his state-
ment made on his arrival in New
York that he had resigned as chair-
man of the committee. President
Wilson, he said, however, had not
yet accepted his formal resignation.

A full pardon for Eugene V. Debs,
former Socialist Presidential can-
didate now under a ten years' prison
sentence for violation of the espion-
age law, and amnesty for all per-
sons imprisoned for "honest expres-
sion of opinion against America's
cause in the war," were urged in a
petition cabled to President Wilson
by the executive committee of the
Social Democratic League of Amer-
ica.

Francisco Villa's plans for the
conquest of Northern Mexico from
the Carranza Government appar-
ently miscarried when Felipe Angeles'
staff officers were arrested at El
Paso, Texas, recently and Martin
Lopez's ammunition smuggling band
was defeated by the Federals near
La Ascension. This was indicated
in a copy of a new Villa manifesto,
issued March 1, at San Lorenzo,
Chihuahua.

In the manifesto Villa calls upon
all of his old Generals to rejoin him
and fight for what he terms "liberty,
bread and justice."

"I am willing to offer my life if
necessary to see Mexico peaceful,
happy and prosperous," Villa said in
the manifesto. "I regret the neces-
sity for spilling Mexican blood, but
it must be done in order to over-
throw Carranza, the usurper."

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes
for all at 9:45. Preaching service
at 11 a.m.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m.
Preaching service at 11 a.m.
Prayer meeting Thursday evening
at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15.
We extend a hearty welcome to
all to unite with us in these serv-
ices.

Christian Church

Meetings at the Christian church
are still going on with no abate-
ment of interest. Evangelists Bennett
and Arnold are leading the services
in sermon and song, to a high de-
gree of interest and profit to all
who come. Meetings announced for
every night at 7:30 till Lord's Day
night, March 30. Program for next
Lord's Day: Bible School, 9:30;
preaching and communion, 11:00;
Ladies' Mass Meeting at 5:00 p. m.
to which everybody is invited—men,
women, and children—followed by
baptismal services. Preaching at
7:30 p. m.

Further announcements will be
made as to whether the meetings
will continue or not. All are in-
vited.

W. J. Hudspeth, minister.

SALE FOR SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one for me, will on
Monday, May 5, 1919,
being County Court day, between
the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p.
m., in front of the court house in
Richmond, sell the following prop-
erty to satisfy the tax due the Berea
Graded School, of Berea, Ky., for
1918.

Lillian Ambrose.....	\$ 2.69
Lou Bohon.....	4.07
Vernie Collins.....	4.75
Allen Hensley.....	3.38
W. T. King.....	7.72
A. D. Logsdon.....	3.02
R. M. Moore.....	4.97
H. L. McMurry.....	13.93
W. T. Poff.....	2.50
Guss Stewart.....	3.16
U. S. Wyatt.....	29.07

L. A. WATKINS,
Tax Collector.

LAURA JONES' MILLINERY BURNS

About two o'clock last Thursday
morning the fire whistle aroused
folks from their sound slumber to
discover that Mrs. Laura Jones'
Millinery Store was in flames. The
fire brigade responded with hose
and buckets, and did good work in
subduing the blaze. A large number
of citizens were also on the scene
and rendered what assistance was
possible. The new stock of millin-
ery, ready for the opening next
morning was all destroyed, and the
building itself badly damaged, altho
the walls were left standing. With
characteristic enterprise Mrs. Jones
took immediate steps to secure a
new stock of goods, and is announc-
ing her millinery opening to be held
in her residence on the corner of
Chestnut and Parkway.

"Nine Little Indians"

The first Sunday-school to meet
a 100 per cent allotment in the Cen-
tenary Campaign of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, South, is a little
Indian Sunday-school at Wetumpka,
Oklahoma. The allotment for this
Sunday-school was forty-five cents
per pupil per year for five years. A
check for the entire five years has
just been received at headquarters
in Nashville. It was not such a
large check after all, because there
are only nine pupils in the Sunday-
school, but the fact that these little
Creek Indian boys and girls, as in-
dividuals, have met their Centenary
Sunday-school obligation is inspir-
ing to the Sunday-school workers.

The total membership of the
Southern Presbyterian Church is
about 375,000. The call of the gen-
eral assembly's committee on stewardship
in the intensive drive throughout the
church during the present month
is for \$3,500,000, to be paid within
the next twelve months for the be-
nevolent causes of the church is a
call for practically ten dollars from
each member of the church, or the
total sum averages this amount
from each member. This call from
the stewardship constitutes the first
call in the progressive program to
continue for the next three years,
during which time \$12,000,000 is to
be contributed for home missions,
foreign missions, Christian educa-
tion and ministerial relief, Sabbath-
school extension, and Bible cause.
Statistics show that already the
Southern Presbyterian Church prob-
ably leads all denominations in the
South in per capita contributions
to church benevolences, and reports
that are coming in large numbers
daily to the office of the director



The "Fighting Roosevelts" An Authorized Film Version of the Life and Works of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

HIS LIFE

From the Cradle to the White House

A Thrilling American Drama. His Life is a Story
of a "Made in America" American.

HUMOR AMBITION HISTORY MORAL COURAGE

A wonderful picture for inspiration and delightful entertainment. It follows his
strenuous career as the Legislator fighting corrupt politicians; his exciting experiences
in the Wild West; his return to politics as Police Commissioner of New York; it carries
one with him through the career which kept his name on the front pages of the news-
papers during the eventful years which made him the most interesting American.

At The Seale Theatre Friday and Saturday

MARCH 28 AND 29

THIS PICTURE IS IN EIGHT REELS AND GIVES YOU HIS ENTIRE LIFE

Admission 50c, Children 25c, War Tax Included

AFTERNOON 2:30 O'CLOCK

NIGHT 7:30 PROMPTLY

of the present campaign show that
in all sections of the church the
membership is rallying to the sup-
port of the program for yet larger
gifts for the support of benevolent
causes.

REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS (Continued From Page One)

ert Cech is chairman. Most of the
neutrals, it is understood, favored the
league plan with some modifications.
The full commission, with Mr. Wilson
in the chair, met Saturday to consider
all proposed amendments and put the
plan into definite and final form.

The completed peace treaty, it is
asserted in Paris, will be ready by
April 1 for presentation to the Ger-
man plenipotentiaries. At the time of
writing it was not clear whether this
pact would be a preliminary treaty or
the final instrument, or a renewal of
the strongest provisional armistice. In
any case, many important matters
were yet to be settled. These included
numerous boundary disputes, in the
discussion of which Mr. Wilson was
taking a leading part. According to
report, he told Premier Clemenceau he
would not support France's demands
concerning the disposition of the west
bank of the Rhine, and the "Tiger"
thereupon tried to resign, but was dis-
suaded by Premier Poincare, who
showed him France could not get along
without the support of America, no
matter what modifications Mr. Wilson
might demand in the French program
for the treatment of Germany. Next,
President Wilson conferred with Prime
Minister Orlando of Italy, and, it was
believed, arranged for a compromise
by which Italy will get Fiume and sur-
render her claim to the Dalmatian
coast which the Jugo-Slavs demand.

This plan is opposed by Foreign Min-
ister Sonnino and his party and by
much of the population of Dalmatia.
The western boundary of Poland has
not been definitely determined, though
the decision had been reached that the
Poles should have a corridor to the
sea, including Danzig.

The interallied commission on
Poland and the Germans had a great
deal of trouble last week arranging
for a cessation of hostilities between
the Poles and the Germans, but it was
said the desired result would soon be
reached. The supreme council also
took steps to stop the fighting between
the Poles and the Ukrainians in Gal-
icia.

The German government was report-
ed to be facing a new political crisis,
with the prospect that Scheidemann
would be forced to relinquish the
chancellorship. The split between the
majority socialists and the independ-
ent socialists was becoming wider.
When the independents demanded the
recall of martial law in Berlin Wolf-
gang Heine, Prussian minister of jus-

tice, bitterly assailed them for their
co-operation with the Spartacists.

The Spartacists, who were compar-
atively quiet for a few days after their
virtual defeat in Berlin, were begin-
ning agitation for a new general
strike on March 26, declaring that this
time their success was certain. Their
previous operations along the Rhine,
according to Berlin dispatches, led the
French troops of occupation to seize
Mannheim, Karlsruhe and two other
cities. This was neither affirmed nor
denied by the allies.

Defeat in the north and west and
success in the south met the bolshevik
in Russia. They attacked the allied
positions south of Archangel, but were
repulsed with considerable losses.
The Lettish troops also whipped them,
taking the important town of Mitau,
southwest of Riga, and compelling
them to retreat along the whole front
in that region; and the Poles forced
them out of Pinsk. On the other hand,
the bolsheviks, having forced the
French garrison of Nikolaiev to retire
to Odessa after fierce fighting, were in
possession of virtually the whole of
the Ukraine. Further east they
reached the isthmus of Perekop, which
connects the Crimea with the main-
land. Their aim evidently is to sub-
due before spring all opposition in the
great grain region of the Ukraine, in
the hope of relieving the food shortage
in Moscow and the north.

According to reports from Lithuania
a new and strong anti-bolshevik move-
ment is under way in the parts of Rus-
sia controlled by the soviet govern-
ment. It is led by the "independent
communist" party, and its first ef-
forts are directed toward breaking up
the bolshevik army, by desertion if
necessary.

Unpleasant stories are coming from
Vladivostok to the effect that the anti-
bolshevik Russians there are bitterly
attacking the middle-of-the-road policy
that is being followed by the American
expedition, and are accusing the
Yankees of being the friends of the
bolsheviks. The antagonism is fostered
by several newspapers which are
said to have been subsidized by some
Japanese agencies. The Americans in
Siberia are scheduled for return in the
spring. Just why the Yankee troops
should fight the bolsheviks in north
Russia and not in Siberia is not dis-
cernible at this distance.

Directly connected with the strained
relations in Siberia is the row in Tien
Tsin, where Japanese troops and police
made what is declared to have been
an unprovoked attack on American
officials and soldiers. Washington
may demand an apology and repara-
tion from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, true to their program of
freeing the proletariat of the entire
world, the Lenin-Trotsky crowd are
increasingly active in lands far apart.

In China they are said to be organiz-
ing a great movement and spending
immense sums of money, of which
they seem to have unlimited supplies.
Another uprising in India is being
planned. In western Canada their in-
fluence is apparent in the action taken
by the labor unions. Nearly all local
unions there have voted to secede
from the American Federation of La-
bor and to follow the I. W. W. plan of
organizing by industries instead of by
crafts. Their new body is to be
known as the One Big Union. The
delegates to the meeting that took this
action adopted a resolution commit-
ting them to the bolshevik plan of a
"dictatorship of the proletariat," and
also voted for a referendum to call a
general strike on June 1 for a 30-hour
five-day week.

What Mr. Gompers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, will
say of this remains to be seen. At
present he is in Paris, where the com-
mission on international labor legisla-
tion has been in session. The British
draft convention for a permanent or-
ganization was amended and adopted
for submission to the peace confer-
ence. The American contention that
each country should settle its internal
labor problems without invoking the
power of the league of nations pre-
vailed. The commission heard a dele-
gation of women from the allied coun-
tries and promised to give due consid-
eration to the points presented, these
including eight claims in behalf of
working women and children.

The Korean independence movement,
in reality a peaceful revolt, is attract-
ing much attention and giving Japan
considerable concern. The Japanese
have arrested a good many Koreans,
and with them some American mis-
sionary women, according to press
dispatches. No official stories of these
occurrences having been received in
Washington, the state department
cabled the American ambassador in
Tokyo to investigate the reports. The
Japanese, it is said, charge the Amer-
icans with teaching the Koreans the
doctrines of liberty and personal
rights.

Of great scientific interest was the
announcement last Wednesday that
wireless telephony had been estab-
lished between Ireland and Canada,
and between New Jersey and Brest,
France. Authorities agreed that for
the present, at least, this means of
communication will be one of the lux-
uries and that it will not supplant
wireless telegraphy across the ocean.

Director General Hines has pulled
the railroads out of the financial hole
for the time being by borrowing \$50,-
000,000 from the war finance corpora-
tion, which takes the stand that the
railways are essential war industries.
Other loans will follow as rapidly as
they can be arranged.

USE LIME FOR FERTILIZING YOUR CORN

We still have several tons of bulk lime on hand. Get
it while you can.

Don't forget to paint your house with our 100% pure
Warren's Paint.

Let us screen your windows and doors.

Our line of building material is complete.

Call us. We are at your service.

STEPHENS & MUNCY

Mill and Yards Near L. & N. Depot
Berea, Kentucky

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

NOTICE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

Last year Kentucky had more than 6,000 boys and girls in the Agricultural Club work. This year we are hoping to reach 8,000 to 10,000. Boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age can join the club and raise any kind of crop or animal that they desire.

The requirements are: study the lessons furnished by the county agent, keep a record book and take the final examination in the fall. Each club member receives three grades, one on agricultural practice, which is their work, and one on their record book and one on their examination. If the general average is 70 per cent or above the club member will be given a certificate issued by the State College of Agriculture showing that they have completed a year's work.

This certificate entitles the holder to one-half unit in High School work. The club work is a splendid opportunity for the boys and girls in many ways. They get information from the State College of Agriculture and from the Department of Agriculture at Washington thru the county agent and at the same time they are given credit in their school work for the work they do through the summer.

To the Boys and Girls in Southern Madison, Northern Jackson and Rockcastle Counties

The boys and girls who wish to become members of the above mentioned agricultural club should send their names and addresses to County Agent Spence, Berea, Ky.

Record books, bulletins and other information will be sent immediately on request. All who wish to become members should get their names in as soon as possible.

GET GARDEN READY

Spring is here and gardens should be gotten ready. If manure was scattered last fall, the gardener will be that much farther along with his work. At this time of the year only thoroughly well rotted manure should be applied. Outside of the Bluegrass of the State, 100 pounds of acid phosphate should be used with each ton of manure. Where sufficient manure is not available 300 to 500 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate per acre should be added. Potash is not included in the above fertilizer as it is too high priced and scarce to use.

Extra early vegetables can be planted as soon as the ground can be put in perfect condition. Kale, kohlrabi, leeks, leaf lettuce, peas, (smooth seeded varieties), Irish potatoes, radishes, spinach, and turnips may be planted at once. An early planting of these vegetables will give the farmer an extra early garden. Besides most of these vegetables do much better when planted quite early. Get the garden ready now. "The Home Vegetable Garden," Circular No. 67, is full of garden hints. The College of Agriculture at Lexington will send it to anyone who writes for it, or you can call on your county agent for a copy.

GET BUG GUN READY

Get your spray pump out, go over it carefully, thoroughly cleaning and oiling it. In case any repairs are needed order them at once. When the time comes to spray, the work must be done at that time as delays are indeed very costly. Go over your list of spray materials and see that you have a sufficient quantity of arsenate of lead and lime and sulphur on hand. As the aphid has been troublesome the past two or three years, it is well to have on hand some Black Leaf 40. Write to the county agent and ask for a spray calendar if you want to know how to prepare spray mixtures.

DISCUSS BEEKEEPING

Beekeepers, co-operate with your county Agricultural Agent in getting together the beekeepers in a meeting for the purpose of forming a beekeepers organization. In such meetings the condition of the honey flows, best methods in management adapted to your locality and nature of bee diseases can be discussed.

There will be a beekeepers' meeting at Berea sometime in April. An organization will be formed by the beekeepers at this meeting. Watch The Citizen for the date of meeting. A State bee specialist will be present to help form the organization and discuss bee questions.

WATER WITH HARROW

The garden or field which is watered with a harrow or rake, will withstand a great deal of dry weather. If the farmer or the gar-

dener will use either of these tools to keep the surface of the ground stirred, at all times, the moisture cannot escape into the air. Watering the land with implements is the cheapest type of watering known. Just try it. Call and see Mr. Codding on Center street, Berea, Ky., and he will give you in more details the result of cultivating the garden.

FIRST SPRING MEETING OF FARMERS OF SOUTHERN MADISON COUNTY

The farmers of southern Madison county will be addressed by some special speakers Saturday afternoon at two o'clock in the Berea Bank & Trust Building. This is a special meeting for a special purpose—a Board of Agricultural Directors will be elected for southern Madison county. Farmers from every section are invited to be present. They are also required to bring at least four of their neighbors along with them.

All farmers who are interested in fertilizer are also invited to be present at this meeting. This subject will be taken up in detail. The farmers who are interested in saving money in buying fertilizers this spring are invited. In short the farmers are all urged to be at this meeting. No other meeting of its kind this spring.

THE ECONOMICAL QUESTION

If we are a part of a society of nations and are to assume a great share of responsibility for the feeding and care of the underfed world in the non-productive acres, can we go on utilizing millions of the most productive acres in America to grow nicotine weeds? Those same acres would produce food crops sufficient to feed all those for whom we have responsibility. We cannot expect enough food without adding to our food-producing acreage, and to waste necessary acreage will automatically inflate the prices of our own daily bread.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST

In buying an incubator as in buying an automobile, quality and workmanship should be the main consideration. The cheapest machine is always the costliest in the long run. Buy one of the standard makes that have stood the test of time. Get a large number of catalogs and study them carefully. In making a selection divide the cost by the egg capacity and then compare the machines on the cost per egg.

SIRE IS HALF OF HERD

The sire is really half of the herd when both sire and dam are pure bred. But where a pure bred sire is used on a scrub herd, he becomes more than half the herd because all blood line improvement must come through him.

PREPARE THAT HOTBED

Now is the time to prepare your hotbed, putting in the manure, allowing it to heat and cool down for a few days before planting any seeds. You can sow the seed of the cauliflower, early celery, early cabbage and early tomato plants in the hotbed by the first of March.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.62@1.64, No. 3 white \$1.60@1.62, No. 2 yellow \$1.63@1.65, No. 2 mixed \$1.60@1.62, No. 3 mixed \$1.58@1.60, white ear \$1.55@1.57, yellow ear \$1.56@1.58.

Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton \$32.75@34.75, and sound clover mixed \$31.50@33.50, sound clover \$28@30.

Oats—No. 2 white 70@70½, standard white 69½@70c, No. 3 white 69@69½c, No. 2 mixed 69@69c.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 63c, centralized creamery extras 61½c, first 57½c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 37½c, firsts 37c, ordinary firsts 36½c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 lbs, 48c; fryers, 2 lbs and over, 38c; roasting chickens, over 2 lbs, 35c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 32c; do, under 5 lbs, 32c; do, roosters, 22c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$13@16.25, choice \$12@14, common to fair \$7@11.50; heifers, extra \$13@14, good to choice \$11@11.50, common to fair \$6.50@10; cows, extra \$10@12, good to choice \$9@10, common to fair \$5.75@8.50.

Calves—Extra \$16.50@17, fair to good \$13@16.50, common and large \$7@12.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$19.50, medium and mixed packers \$19.50, stage \$10@11.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$12@17.25, light sows \$17@18.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$11@14.

Considerate little girl: "Please, Mr. Keeper, will it hurt the elephant if I give him a currant out of my bun?"

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

Expenses for Boys	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	11.25	11.25	11.25
Amount due March 26, 1919 ...	21.25	22.25	23.25
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30..	11.25	11.25	11.25
Total for Term	\$32.50	\$33.50	\$34.50

Expenses for Girls	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	10.00	10.00	10.00
Amount due March 26, 1919 ...	20.00	21.00	22.00
Board, 5 weeks, due April 30..	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total for Term	\$30.00	\$31.00	\$32.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry. Corner rooms \$1.00 more.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

EACH HAS INDIVIDUAL COLOR

Cities by No Means Alike in Hues Which Attract the Eye of the Traveler.

"Have you ever noticed how cities sometimes seem to have their own special colors?" asks Julian Street in "American Adventures," the book in which he and Wallace Morgan recorded, in words and pictures, what they think is the most picturesque part of our country—the South.

"Paris is white and green—even more so, I think, than Washington," Mr. Street continues.

"Chicago is gray; so is London usually, though I have seen it buff at the beginning of a heavy fog. New York used to be a brown sandstone city, but is now turning to one of cream-colored brick and tile; Naples is brilliant with pink and blue and green and white and yellow; while as for Baltimore, her old houses and her new are, as Baedeker puts it, of 'cheer-

ful red brick'—not always, of course, but often enough to establish the color of red brick as the city's predominant hue. And with the red-brick house—particularly the older ones—go clean white marble steps, on the bottom one of which, at the side, may usually be found an old-fashioned iron 'scraper,' doubtless left over from the time (not very long ago) when the city pavements had not reached their present excellence."

A young man, having broken an appointment with Doctor Franklin, came to him the following day and made a very handsome apology for his absence. He was proceeding, when the doctor stopped him with, "My good boy, say no more; you have said too much already; for the man who is so good at making an excuse is seldom good at anything else."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

PAPER WRITTEN FOR SANITATION CLASS, MARCH, 1919

Flies

The fly is man's worst pest, and more dangerous than wild beasts and rattlesnakes. There is nothing too filthy and dirty for him and there is nothing too clean and spotless but what he dares crawl upon.

The fly goes everywhere, he goes to the manure of the barns and out-houses, to the garbage can, and to filth in any place he can find it, then he is ready to visit you. He bathes in the buttermilk, crawls on the bread and polishes himself on the butter.

Do you know where the flies in your home come from? I should guess not. It would be almost impossible since the fly does not stay in one place very long. Yet they travel more in open air country than in the more thickly settled regions. In a thickly settled region the average distance the fly flies is about one-fourth mile, yet 770 yards have been noted when part of the way was across open air country.

Let us look at the fly from the standpoint of health. Why should we be afraid of the fly? Because he visits the sick room where there are cases of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and summer complaint, and we do not know what time he is going to call on us and bestow upon us these dreaded diseases. We may sometimes think that the fly is too small a creature to carry to us diseases that will kill us, but if we do we certainly have the wrong idea in mind. The fly killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American War than the bullets of the Spaniards. If we will notice we can see that there are more cases of typhoid fever where there are more flies, and there are most flies where there is most filth.

Do you think that if you had an enemy whom you knew would kill you if he had the opportunity that you would sit down and close your eyes and say "Come on and kill me if you like, I can't take time to kill you or get out of your way?" I don't think you would. Now the fly is just as dangerous an enemy and it is our duty to get rid of him as soon as possible. It doesn't matter so much how we kill the fly just so we kill him.

Clara M. Terrell.

Information obtained from: The Scientific Monthly 1915, and The Home Nurses' Handbook of Practical Nursing, by Charlotte A. Aikens.

PAPER WRITTEN FOR SANITATION CLASS, MARCH, 1919

Some people say, "swat the fly," but that is like locking the stable after the horse is stolen.

The right thing to do is to swat the egg. The places where flies breed are always damp, warm, and capable of developing bacteria. The eggs develop in (1) outdoor toilets; (2) manure piles; (3) garbage cans; (4) dish water thrown in the same place for a long time, or in any kind of decaying organic matter.

Sometimes one fly will lay as many as 300 eggs in one day. The fly egg develops into a maggot in twenty-four hours. These maggots will probably remain in the place they are for three or four days, and usually develop into a fly which will lay eggs in one week.

For every fly killed in April and May there will be ten thousand less in June and a million less in July.

If all the money spent for screens was spent on destroying fly eggs, there would be no use in having fly screens which keep out the nice summer breezes.

The remedy for destroying the eggs is the ordinary borax. Apply 8-10 pounds of borax to eight bushels of manure immediately after it is removed from the barn, and when the borax comes in contact with the eggs it will prevent them hatching.

Each time fresh manure is added there should be more borax added, as a fly egg will hatch in one day.

All garbage cans and breeding places should be treated in the same way.

The manure has been tested with many other chemicals as kerosene, potassium cyanide, formaldehyde, copper sulphate, paris green, and lime, but the borax has proven to be the best, as some of the other chemicals cause the manure or filth to be injurious to plants as a fertilizer, but the borax makes the manure more beneficial to plants as it prevents the manure burning.

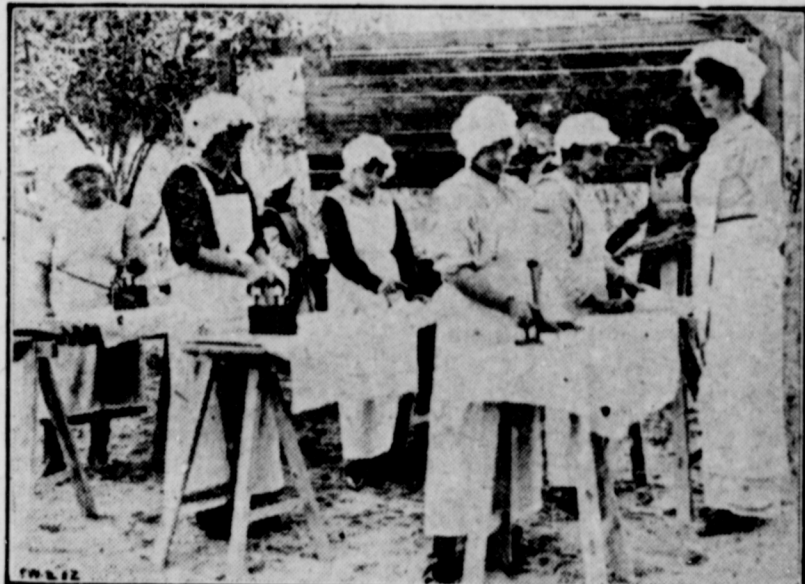
Della Bilbrey.

Sources of information: Scientific American, Literary Digest, Nursing Book.

Only American Flag.

There are flags made of red, white and blue stripes, but the American flag has not only the stripes made in certain proportions, and number, but the stars as well arranged upon a blue field in certain proportions in a certain order. No one should mistake such bunting for the American flag.

Y. W. C. A. Industrial Courses in Buenos Aires



An American Y. W. C. A. secretary teaching South American girls who have been forced into industry during the war to become laundresses.

A NEGRO WHO "DOESN'T EAT COTTON"

At the annual Farmers' Conference at Tuskegee Institute prosperous Negroes are called to the platform to tell how they dug success from their fields. Having told their story they must meet a fire of questioning on whatever line the questioners elect.

One strapping farmer had just explained how Dr. Bradford Knapp's farming plan panned out for him. He had produced family supplies in abundance for the entire year—pork, vegetables, corn, eggs, chickens, milk and butter, and had sold the surplus of these commodities for more than enough to meet all other needs. "Me and my folks," he declared, "live well every day in the year," and he looked it. His cotton crop, which netted \$1,200, he had put in the bank. "We don't eat cotton at my house," he said; "we bank it."

"What sort 'o school you got?" asked one of the crowd. A good school, it appeared. Questions showed that a good house, a trained teacher and a lengthened term were provided, and that the man who didn't eat cotton had done

more than his share toward securing them.

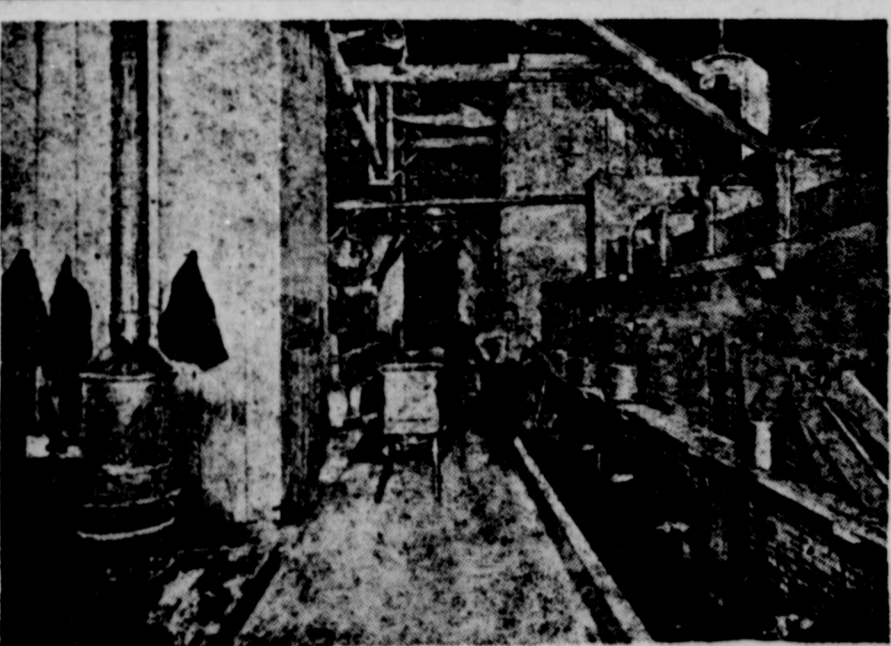
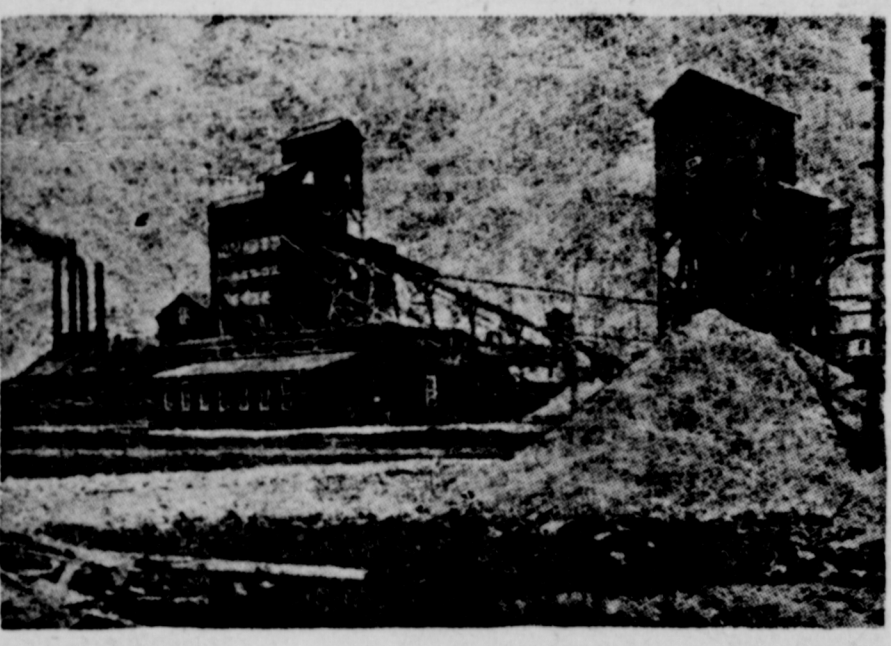
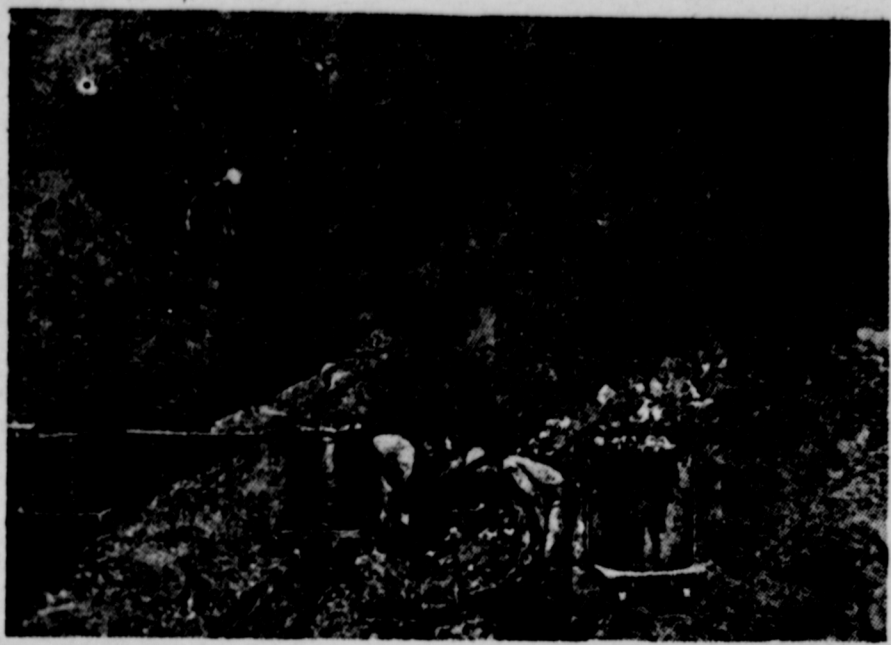
"What you doin' so much for?" some one asked at last.

The farmer scratched his head a minute, and faced the crowd with a grin: "I own my land," he said; "but I've got a boy, too. If he's taught right, he'll know how to work, and what good work can do for him. I can leave him my farm, and he'll make it pay. But if he can't get a good school to go to, he'll grow up a fool, an' marry another one. An' him an' his wife—an' a raft of children, like enough—will come and set down on me to support 'em. One way or the other that boy'll get everything I've got; an' I don't want him to get it by him an' me both bein' fools. That's why I put my money into a school."

Balsam Gum.

The gum of the balsam fir, Abies balsamea, is known commercially as Canada balsam, and is largely used in the manufacture of optical instruments and in various other ways about scientific laboratories. There is a constant market for it, the price varying with the quality and the supply. Some time ago a fair quality was worth 20 cents per pound.

If You were Guaranteed A 2 to 3% Monthly Dividend You'd Buy—Wouldn't You?



Back of the Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company is the history of the Kentucky Mansfield Lead and Zinc Syndicate, whose officers and directors are largely the same gentlemen and that company, already in operation, paid a monthly dividend of 2 per cent in January and 3 per cent in February. The Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company has been organized to do just what the other company is doing but on a larger scale.

Tremendous Profits In Lead and Zinc

There is a vast empire of lead and zinc wealth in the Ozark Mountains—so great that Missouri leads all other states! It has the largest lead and zinc district of the world. The holdings of the Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Company are at Mansfield, where the Mother Lode of this greatest of all districts comes nearest the surface.

Four Tracts Of Forty Acres Each

One of these 40-acre tracts is immediately between the mill of the Kentucky Mansfield Lead and Zinc Syndicate and the Red Bird Mill of W. E. Caldwell. Two test holes have already been drilled on this tract with excellent results and another is now being drilled. Work is to start on the sinking of our first shaft at once. The price should advance just as soon as the mineral is reached in this first shaft.

Louisville Mansfield Lead & Zinc Co., Inc.
409 Starks Building, Louisville, Ky.

I am interested in your proposition and would be glad to make an investigation without obligation on my part.

Kindly send me copies of your booklet and full-est information.

Name

Address

Shares Now Selling At One Dollar
Capital Stock \$500,000.00—Over \$200,000 Already Sold



Louisville Mansfield Lead and Zinc Co.

INCORPORATED.

409 Starks Bldg.

Louisville - Kentucky

City and Main 2154

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East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

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JACKSON COUNTY

Bond

Bond, March 4. — The beautiful, sunny days of spring are here and farmers are making good use of them sowing oats. — Wheat crops look better than usual at this time of year. — Hay is scarce and selling for top prices. — J. W. Chestnut, bookkeeper for the Bond & Foley Lumber Company, has purchased the Jim York property at this place. — M. L. Watson and family were guests of G. R. Davis and family Saturday and Sunday. — Misses Eliza and Creasy Moore were guests of Mrs. Jane York Saturday, March 15. Mrs. York is our milliner and has on hand a variety of women's and children's hats. — N. D. Ison, who is working in Harlan county, was visiting home folks at this place Saturday and Sunday. — Maggie Baldwin is very sick with pneumonia. — Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis visited relatives in Pigeon Roost Sunday. — Mrs. Tom Hunley is on the sick list with a relapse of the flu. — Ambrose Moore and family have moved to their new home, purchased from Dick Shepherd some time ago. Mr. Moore was badly crippled by a car a short time before moving back here from Harlan county.

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, March 23. — Robert Gabbard of Big Hill was the guest of his uncle, O. L. Gabbard, of this place last Sunday. — Bill Baker and wife of Berea were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Botkin, last Saturday night. — Sam Willford is able to walk around in the house after a long spell of sickness. — Clarence Anglin of Wallaceon visited Ted Gabbard last Sunday as Ted was sick with measles, but is getting along fine. — Mr. and Mrs. James Ogg, Sr., gave the young people a party last Saturday night at which there were quite a number. They report a most delightful time. — Ted Taylor of this place visited friends at Cartersville last Saturday night. — We learn with regret that Roy Botkin of Wallaceon is in the Robinson Hospital at Berea, very bad with rheumatism. — Mrs. Minerva Chrisman is very sick. Her children from Ohio and Michigan are at her bedside. — A Good Way to Plant Irish Potatoes: First select your ground in a place that will hold dampness. Have it well drained. A high, stony, or red soil seldom does much good in potatoes. First cover your ground with rotten manure, then work plowing it good and deep; then work manure in thoroughly. Lay off rows about 3 feet apart. Drop eyes or pieces about three in a hill; hills 2 1/2 feet apart; cover about 2 1/2 inches deep. Hoe soon as up. Cultivate twice, about eight days apart then hill up, and lay-by. Keep weeds down.

Parrot

Parrot, March 24. — A boy, called John, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Green Berry Gabbard on March 14. — Ed. Wathen, who has been serving Uncle Sam for about eight years, is visiting home folks at this place. — Henry Wathen and wife have been out on a ten days' furlough, visiting his father and other relatives at this place. — A son, James Stanley by name, arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Phee Hillard on the 17th of March. — We fear that the cool nights we have had have killed the peaches in this part of the county. — The Rev. Pearl Hacker preached at Letter Box last Saturday night and Sunday. — Born to Mr. and Mrs. Buck Cunagin on the 18th a boy, named Russell. — Clayborn Hundley sold a nice heifer to Sam Nelson for \$55. — Mrs. Rachel Price and son, Dee, visited her daughter, Lucy, of Middlefork last Saturday night. — Adam Price, who has had rheumatism, is able to be out again.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Scoville

Scoville, March 20. — The two weeks' revival at Clifty, conducted

by the Revs. Messrs. Hall and Redman of Pendleton county, closed last Sunday night. They left for their homes the first of this week. Brother Hall is the pastor of this circuit and will move to the Parsonage in the near future. — Ace Combs, Hense Sizemore, Andy Judd, Dock McPherson, and George Mainous had workings (this week). The hands were plentiful and elaborate dinners were served. — Miss Florence Mainous, who is staying with her sister, Mrs. M. C. Strong, at Lexington, spent a week with homefolks, and returned last Thursday. — Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Martin and children and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Dooley spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson. — Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Peters and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Wyatt. — Mrs. R. D. Hale visited her sister, Mrs. Owen Couch, near Bond last week. — Misses Hattie Neace and Beulah Murrell of South Booneville spent the week end with relatives at this place and attended church at Clifty.

Cooksburg

Cooksburg, March 24. — S. S. Griffin has been very ill with the flu, but is reported some better. — Ulysses Singleton, who made his home with D. M. Singleton and sister, at Orlando for several years, and who married Miss Fannie Baker and lived in Richmond, in the employ of the L. & N. railroad, became ill about three weeks ago with pneumonia and later with typhoid, only living nine days from beginning of the illness. He was a good man and was always honest, making his steps toward the good. He leaves a wife and two small children, a mother, two brothers, and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. We hate to give up his company for he was precious to us. His last words were: "I am going up yonder, meet me there." They laid him to rest in the Uncle Jayel Anglin cemetery at Brush Creek. — Mrs. Mary M. Singleton visited her daughter, Mrs. Mary McGuire, at Marn's Valley, Saturday and Sunday. — The measles are in several homes and also whooping cough. — Good wishes to The Citizen and all its readers.

MADISON COUNTY

Harts

Harts, March 24. — Bradley Lakes' little girl, Nellie, who has been very low with pneumonia fever, is getting along nicely. We think she will soon be up again. — Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely, with large attendance. We have one of the best schools in the county; large crowds, good behavior, every one takes a part in keeping order. — Mrs. Isaac Martin, who had flu, is better. — Mrs. June Coyle is also improving from an attack of flu. — Roy Gadd bought a nice cow and calf for \$90. — Oscar Lakes has moved to Berea, on Prospect street. — Wallace Hazen Lake, who has been quite a while in Johnson City, Tenn., returned home. — We were all glad to see Jim Robinson, one of our soldier boys, back from France where he has been for a year. He can tell us wonderful things about the country where he has been. — Mrs. Hackett attended Sunday-school at this place Sunday. — Jim Barrett's folks, who have had flu, are better. — Lester Hill is at home with his mother for a few days, looking after business. — Bradley and Ella Lake attended church at Macedonia Sunday. — Everybody is farming, preparing for another crop. — J. W. Lake is not very well at present. He has rheumatism.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, March 25. — The last week in March seems to establish without contradiction the advent of spring. The pessimist, however, fears that she is advancing too rapidly for the safety of the buds and blossoms. — The daffodils and hyacinths with their pennants of yellow and lavender never appeared more lovely. — The orchards faintly tinged with pink and green

sure harbingers of abundant fruit were never more welcome. — The brown fields have changed to emerald under the mantle of golden sunlight, and lo, spring comes dancing o'er dell and dale. — Our vicinity was thrown into consternation by a forest fire last Friday that spread rapidly among the leaves and tree tops, under a strong north-east wind, and threatened immense damage. The fire brigade, consisting of every man, woman, and child, turned out with their hoes (not hoses) and soon extinguished the treacherous flames by raking away the dead leaves from fences and buildings. — T. J. Flanery has been appointed Judge of the election (to vote a tax on good roads) in this precinct, March 29. — Three young men, students of Berea College, conducted a very efficient prayer service in this section last Sunday. — We seem to be adopting the German mode of cultivation of garth this season. Every available space is being planted and larger acreage and greater variety of vegetables have been sown than ever known. Our representative in Congress has sent out a very liberal supply, thereby encouraging cultivation of garden crops. — This prospect for fruit of all kind is very propitious. — The farmers are using tons of phosphate and other fertilizers, and back of all there seems to be the most necessary element of all—indomitable energy and perseverance.

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, March 24. — Hardin Kidd has moved in the Boan property in Wallacetown. — Sherman and Arthur Kidd are home from Dayton, O. — C. B. Guinn has moved to Seymour, Ind. — James Elkin is home from Villa Grove, Ill., where he has been making his home for about eighteen years. — Roy Botkin is in the Robinson Hospital suffering with sciatic rheumatism. — Bert Guinn and family have moved into the neighborhood from Deputy, Ind. — Mrs. George Smith is out again after a severe attack of flu. — Mrs. Mary Guinn is waiting on her brother, Roy Botkin. — James Guinn has moved on the farm purchased from Hardin Kidd in Wallacetown. — John Wilder has moved to the farm purchased from J. H. Ely, and Mr. Ely has moved to Indiana. — Joe Hill has rented William Weaver's land and is plowing. — We hope to have a good farmers' meeting all the week in Wallacetown.

CLAY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, March 21. — We have some new cases of flu here at present. — The families of Kirt Becknell, John Deaton, and Lee Blake. — There were services at the new church house Sunday, conducted by the old Baptists. It bears the name Providence. — There were services also at the Southern Methodist church, the same day, conducted by Brother Young. — The oil men went down a depth of 2,000 feet with the third well, pronounced it dry and are now talking of moving their drill on Kirt Becknell's land. — The Rev. A. D. Bowman leased his land recently for a bonus of \$200 for 90 days. — The weather is beautiful. The people are taking advantage, sowing oats and preparing for putting out their crops. — We have been informed there will be several drills in operation here this spring, trying to find the pool, as they are certain it is here. They found oil in all three wells developed here but claim only one of them is a paying well. From the move the drillers are making at present proves they believe the pool lies south of paying well, the well they first drilled. — The Rev. A. D. Bowman will preach at Gray Hawk Saturday night and Sunday of the fourth which will be his first trip to that place on account of the epidemic of Spanish influenza. — We claim now is a fine time to subscribe for The Citizen as its pages keep up with the current news which keep us well informed of what is going on. Call on Brother Bowman; he will gladly assist in sending in your subscription.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, March 24. — We are having nice weather now and the farmers are busy plowing. — C. D. Estridge has just returned from the city, where he has been buying his spring goods. — Mr. Tink from Ohio is in Conway looking after his

orchard and farming interests. — Everett Bailey, who is in school at Barbourville, was with homefolks over Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Austin Huff of Berea were visiting relatives near Conway last week. — William, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Wynn, has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but is better. Doctor Carter of Brodhead is the attending physician. — Mrs. S. P. Caudell has returned home from the hospital at Berea. — Mr. and Mrs. Schumaker were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bailey Sunday afternoon. — Mr. and Mrs. William Owens were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Troy Bailey Sunday. — Miss Emma Wynn, who is in school at Mt. Vernon, was called home on account of the illness of her little brother. — J. M. Bailey sold his work mules to J. H. Lambert for \$325.00. — Sunday-school will be organized at Conway next Sunday, March 30, at 2:30 p. m. Everybody invited to come.

Rockford

Rockford, March 24. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely at Fair View with Mr. Shumaker as superintendent. — Mr. and Mrs. James Grant have returned home after an extended visit with their son, Walk, at Escondida. — Died, March 22, old Uncle Taswell Gadd. He was a very old man and liked by all who knew him. He was laid to rest in the Abney graveyard. — They have cut Snyder out except one trick in the operator office. Mr. McNew is holding it down. — Lee Wren was visiting his sister at Wallacetown Saturday and Sunday. — Neut Miracle's family all have flu—first case for some time. — Mrs. Bristol Taylor has been visiting relatives at Panola. — Bill Coyle has returned from over sea.

CLARK COUNTY

Flanagan

Flanagan, March 24. — Robert Becraft, who has been very poorly for the past five months, is slowly improving. — Miss Mattie Johnson from Winchester was visiting home folks Saturday and Sunday. — Little Russell Beldon from Richmond is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Beldon. — S. B. McClure of this place was visiting home folks at Conway Saturday and Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Edd McIntosh have returned home after a week's visit with relatives at Clay City. — Mrs. Sallie Thomas from Red House visited her sister, Mrs. Nannie McKinzie, one day last week. — L. H. McKinzie and W. S. Beldon was visiting at Richmond Sunday.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

United States army, who came for a brief visit to both camps.

General Snow said that it is the plan of the War Department to store vast quantities of ordnance and material at Camp Henry Knox. This will include heavy guns, field artillery pieces and other artillery material, which is being shipped back from France in great quantities, and as soon as arrangements can be made much of it will be sent to Camp Henry Knox.

Miss Lillian Trueman, State representative, will give a free demonstration in the Vocational Chapel, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The subject will be School Lunches. This series of talks under the auspices of the Clio and Progress Clubs have been very well attended and it is hoped that a large crowd will be present.

Kentucky is lending its assistance to the Federal Department of Agriculture in its campaign for the elimination of dogs and the acquisition of sheep, it was learned at the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, recently. Recognition of the work that is being accomplished in the Bluegrass State along this line will be contained in an article that will be published in a coming issue of the Department of Agriculture's weekly news bulletin.

A bulletin of the extension department of the University of Kentucky was sent to the printer Monday containing the plans of the University with regard to extension work; information on the correspondence courses to be installed next term, and a list of speakers from the University available for commencement addresses.

YANKS RETURN FROM SIBERIA

Seventeen Wounded and Sick Soldiers From Michigan Arrive at New York.

HAD TO FIGHT RUSSIANS

Declare Antibolshevik Forces Object to Presence of American Troops—Most of Fighting Done With the Temperature 40 Below Zero.

New York, March 24.—On the Louisville, arriving here, were 17 Michigan soldiers who had been fighting the bolsheviks on the Archangel front. All were sick or wounded. They said most of their fighting was done with the temperature 30 to 40 degrees below zero. At times, they said, they had to fight antibolshevik forces who objected to their presence in Russia.

"Reds" Kill Educated People.

Omsk, Siberia, March 24.—Whole-sale assassinations were conducted by the red guard in the village of Troitsky, near Perm, when the bolsheviks were driven out of the latter place by the Siberian army, say officials of the All-Russian government. Practically everybody known to be educated or regarded as an "intellectual" was arrested and either shot or stabbed to death. The victims included a leading agriculturist named Souvoroff, a woman physician named Kalmykova, a police justice, the aged sister of a priest, and an employee of the forestry administration with his wife.

Incidents of this kind are declared to be frequent throughout the district occupied by the bolsheviks. Admiral Kolchak, the temporary governor for the Omsk All-Russian government, and other leading officials, point out that the bolshevik movement has lost its original character and has degenerated into wild license and cruelty, trying to exterminate all those who work with their hands, destroying ruthlessly every vestige of national order before dreaming of replacing it with any kind of system or organization.

See Humanity Crushed.

The general verdict in Siberia today is that if humanity does not stamp out bolshevism, bolshevism will crush humanity and everything that is sacred and peaceful in the world, for bolshevism is regarded as an international danger and not alone a Russian danger.

To check the danger of bolshevik supremacy the All-Russian government at Omsk has called upon the other political groupings and governments of Siberia and of the territory conquered from the bolsheviks to unite with it in a national attempt first to crush terrorism and then to rebuild a lasting Russia.

General Denikine, who is operating in the southwest against the bolsheviks, is said to be vigorously supporting the Kolchak regime, and the north in the region of Archangel, the aged Tchakowsky, the chief of the Archangel government, also has announced his allegiance.

Jews Are Massacred.

New York.—Bolshevik invasion of Ukraine has resulted in pogroms in which thousands of Jews were massacred, 5,000 being killed or wounded in Proskurov, according to cable messages from Copenhagen Zionist bureau, made public by the Zionist organization of America. Hundreds of Jews were killed in Berdichev, Zhitomir and other places, said the messages, which declared the pogroms were instigated by Polish anti-Semites.

Former Kaiser Threatened.

Amerongen.—There was a state of extreme alertness around the Von Bentinck castle in consequence of the receipt by the former German Emperor of two violently threatening letters—one emanating from Amsterdam and the other from the Belgian frontier—and also a telegram from a friend, warning him of menacing peril. All the Dutch gendarmes watching over the ex-Emperor's welfare were kept on duty, instead of half their number being allowed their accustomed rest.

Mexican Bandits Slain in Skirmish.

Marfa, Texas.—Troops of the Eighth United States Cavalry, under Captain Kloefer, returned from a pursuit across the border of Mexican bandits, bringing with them 25 cattle and two horses which had been driven from Mexico by the raiders. Captain Kloefer reported that he had overtaken the Mexicans 18 miles south of Ruidosa and that five of them had been killed during the resulting skirmish. None of the Americans was hurt.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDENTS

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LINGOH WANG



Lingoh Wang, former second secretary of the Chinese legation in Washington, has been appointed head of the Chinese educational mission in the capital. He succeeds Dr. T. C. Wong, who was murdered a few weeks ago. The mission has charge of more than a thousand students who are educated in America on the Boxer indemnity fund.

BILLION TAXES PAID

Collections for First Quarter Total \$1,001,244,000.

Returns Indicate Total Income and Profits Taxes for Year Will Be Over \$5,000,000,000.

Washington, March 24.—Collections from the first quarterly installment of income and profits taxes due last Saturday amounted to \$1,001,244,000 in 63 of the 64 collection districts, Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper announced.

The figure probably will be increased by later returns since some revenue collectors have not yet reported their final tabulations.

The first quarterly returns indicate that the total income and profits taxes for the year will be more than \$4,000,000,000.

2,253 YANKS ARRIVE HOME

Transport Louisville Also Brings Sick and Wounded Troops From Brest.

New York, March 24.—With 2,253 troops the transport Louisville arrived here from Brest. Ten officers and 686 men came home sick or wounded. Also aboard were 24 wives of soldiers, 27 wives of sailors and a few naval officers and men and 45 nurses. Organizations included four detachments, totaling 13 officers and 825 men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, Thirty-seventh division (Ohio National Guard), for Camps Dix, Upton, Lewis and Bowie, and surgical units Nos. 100, 101 and 103. Among the more than four hundred casualties aboard were Casual Companies Nos. 375 and 1,434, Ohio; 376, Texas; 1,422, Louisiana and 709, Massachusetts.

Delaware Breakwater, Del., March 24.—The American liner Haverford, bringing 2,084 troops from France, passed the Delaware capes. Among the troops are casualties from Illinois and Michigan. The Haverford is expected to dock at Philadelphia.

RELIEF TRAIN TO SIBERIA

Red Cross Sends Supplies to Sections of Omsk and Its Vicinity.

Vladivostok, March 24.—Heavily laden with supplies of many kinds, American Red Cross relief train No. 7 left Vladivostok for far-western Siberia. The train will push through to the specially needy section of Omsk and vicinity, distributing clothing and medical supplies through a country which has been stripped of necessities by years of war and revolution. The train is in charge of J. R. Reifsnider of the American Red Cross staff, who hails from Japan. A notable part of its personnel is made up of British nurses who have been taken into American Red Cross service through arrangement with the British.

PLANES SENT FOR SEA FLIGHT

Two Machines and Airmen to Navigate Them Across Ocean Are on Way to St. John From Liverpool.

St. Johns, N. F., March 24.—The steamer Digby left Liverpool for this port, bringing two airplanes and airmen to navigate them on the proposed transatlantic flight. The Digby is expected to arrive here in about ten days.

Sinn Fein Refused Passports. Dublin, March 24.—Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon, vice president of the Sinn Fein society, has been notified that the British foreign office has declined to issue passports for him to proceed to America. It was the purpose of Father O'Flanagan to proceed to the United States on behalf of the Sinn Feiners.

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